

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4477.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Exhibitions.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE.  
The DIPLOMA and GIBSON GALLERIES are CLOSED until further notice.  
By Order, FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

SUMMER EXHIBITION. LAST WEEK.  
Open from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.  
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.  
EVENING EXHIBITION.  
Open from MONDAY, August 11, to SATURDAY, August 16,  
from 7.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.  
Admission 6d. Catalogue 6d.  
The Exhibition will CLOSE on the evening of SATURDAY, August 16.

## Educational.

MR. SARGENT'S

### TRAVEL SCHOOL

For English and American Boys.

Tenth Year 1913-14. ROUND THE WORLD. Fifth Time. EGYPT, INDIA, CEYLON, BURMA, CHINA, JAPAN, UNITED STATES.

Eleventh Year 1914-15. EUROPE. Sixth Time. ITALY, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE, ENGLAND.

Combines school work with the broadening, maturing influences of travel. Tutoring in all subjects for University Matriculation. The WORLD IS OUR SCHOOL ROOM. EARTH AND MAN our Textbooks. This is TRUE EDUCATION, NOT MERE BOOK LEARNING. The Educational Process is not limited to School Hours. IT WORKS during EVERY WAKING MINUTE. The Illustrated Prospectus tells how over One Hundred Boys have been thus prepared for a broader and more successful life.—PORTER E. SARGENT, 50, CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, U.S.A.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

COURSES are held and DEGREES are awarded in the following Faculties:—ARTS (including Architecture), PURE SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, APPLIED SCIENCE (including Engineering, Metallurgy, and Mining).  
The SESSION 1913-14 COMMENCES OCTOBER 1, 1913.  
Entrance and Post-Graduate Scholarships are awarded each year.  
PROSPECTUSES, giving full information, may be obtained free from W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

The MEDICAL SCHOOL is a fully-recognized School of the University in the Departments of (1) PRELIMINARY SCIENCES, (2) INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL STUDIES, and (3) ADVANCED MEDICAL SUBJECTS.

In the DEPARTMENT OF PRELIMINARY SCIENCES full and complete courses of instruction in BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, and PHYSICS are given throughout the year by Lecturers recognized and approved by the University.

NEW LABORATORIES have recently been constructed for Chemistry, Public Health, and Physics. Also a new block of Laboratories for every branch of PATHOLOGY.

WINTER SESSION BEGINS OCTOBER 1, 1913.  
For a Handbook giving full information apply to THE DEAN, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

### WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY.

—Conducted by Miss E. DAWES, M.A. D.Litt. (London). The comforts of a refined home. Thorough education on the principle of a sound mind in a sound body. Preparation for Examinations if desired. French and German a speciality. Large grounds, high and healthy position.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

### EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors

gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent free of charge on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL, SMITH & FAWCETT, School Agents (Established 1853), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

### MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880).

Keith House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W. English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3627.

### S T A M M E R I N G.

"The Bessie Treatment."—This Book, giving the experience of one who cured himself after 40 years' suffering, sent post free on application to the Author, his colleague for 30 years, W. J. KETLEY, Farragower, Willesden Lane Brondesbury, N.W.

## Situations Vacant.

### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The Council of the Durham Colleges invites applications for the post of LECTURER IN HISTORY in the Durham Division. Particulars will be supplied on application to THE SECRETARY, University Offices, Durham.

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

#### ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS.

The Council invite applications for the above post, vacated on the appointment of Mr. S. R. McLaren as Professor of Mathematics in University College, Reading. Stipend 1750 per annum. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, not later than MONDAY, September 8, 1913. The Candidate elected will be required to enter upon his duties on OCTOBER 6, 1913.

Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

#### ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN FRENCH.

The Council invite applications for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN FRENCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND PHILOLOGY, at a stipend of 1350 per annum, under the general direction of the Professor of French. Duties to begin OCTOBER 7, 1913. Applications, with not less than three copies of testimonials, should be sent before SEPTEMBER 6 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained. GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, KETTERING.

Applications are invited for the appointment of (1) MATHEMATICAL MISTRESS, with Botany or Latin. Degree and experience essential; (2) JUNIOR MISTRESS, Handwork, Nature Study, Games, and usual Lower School subjects. Experience essential. Degree very desirable. The salary offered in each case is 1200 per annum, rising to 1500 per annum.

Forms of application, which must be returned not later than SATURDAY, August 23, 1913, can be obtained from the undersigned. J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

#### TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) INSTRUCTOR IN MACHINE DRAWING. Salary 1400.

(2) ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTRESS IN DOMESTIC SUBJECTS—Cookery, Laundry, Dressmaking, &c. Salary 900.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR IN DYING. Salary 900.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to T. THORP, Secretary.

### SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

#### WEYBRIDGE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

An ART MASTER is REQUIRED for both Afternoon and Evening Classes on Two Days per Week. Remuneration 5s. per hour, plus necessary travelling expenses.—Forms of application, which may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, should be returned not later than SEPTEMBER 6.

County Education Office, Kingston-on-Thames. W. W. FINNY.

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

#### Applications are invited for the position of LIBRARIAN at the

MARSHALL BRANCH LIBRARY, at a commencing salary of 910 per year. Applicants must have had experience in a Public Library.—Applications, stating age and qualifications, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach my office, in sealed envelopes endorsed "Librarian," not later than WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1913.

PEREGRINE THOMAS, Town Clerk.

### Town Hall, Burnley.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

#### APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above position. Previous Library experience desirable. Salary 600. The appointment in the first instance to be for one year.—Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than AUGUST 30, 1913.

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

## Situations Wanted.

### ALEX. P. AUSTIN, 36, Hillside Crescent,

Edinburgh (for many years Country Traveller for Mr. T. Fisher Unwin), is NOW AT LIBERTY and would like to REPRESENT high-class FURNISHERS OR COMMISSION. Excellent connection with the Country Trade, particularly in Midlands, North of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

## Miscellaneous.

### EXPERIENCED ILLUSTRATOR and

TEACHER could take TEACHING One Day or Evening per Week.—Apply Box 1071, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

### INDEXING.—Miss JESSIE HAYLLAR (who

made the Name-Index for the "Covetous Let Book" Early English Text Society) is prepared to MAKE INDEXES to Books of Travel, History, Research, &c.; also to type MSS. and to correct Proofs.—Address 55, Buckingham Place, Brighton.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

The Publishers will be much obliged to any reader who will acquaint them with any difficulty that may be experienced in obtaining copies of the paper.

### STORIES FOR MOVING PICTURES.

BEST PRICES PAID FOR CINEMATOGRAPH RIGHTS OF GOOD SENSATIONAL STORIES.

E. H. MONTAGU, 12, Gerrard Street, London, W.

AUTHORS WANTED, known and unknown, to communicate. Every description of Literary Work required. No fees whatever.—Write for particulars to 634, Bell's Offices, Fleet Street, London. Special attention to New Writers.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials.—A. E. Box 1002, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LITERARY LADY or GENTLEMAN with 5000, would secure high position in Ideal Literary and Art Magazine, edited by young "Poetess".—Particulars on interview. Box 1948, care of Clark, 49, Great Portland Street, W.

THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. Tel.: 5691 Victoria. Miss PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos), Official Indexer to H.M.'s Government. Private Libraries Catalogued and Arranged. Research Work, Foreign and English. Private Secretaries and Indexers trained. "THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING," 2s. 6d. net, post free.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for CASH.—SPINK & SONS, Ltd., Manchester & L.M., the King, 17 and 19, Piccadilly, London, W., close to Piccadilly Circus.

## Business for Disposal.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Established forty years, same hands, high-class SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER'S BUSINESS, small Lending Library attached, and in fashionable centre, West Country, through Proprietor's sudden breakdown in health. Stock value 1,0000. Lease, list of 3,000 Customers (all parts of the world), at low figure for prompt sale. About 1,5000. equired. Rent 300; let off 500. to permanent tenants.—M. A., care of Advertising Offices, 66, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

## Tours.

### £10 10s. ROME TOUR 6 days' full accom-

modation. Rome 1 Genoa going, 1 Pisa returning, 2nd class railway throughout, returning via Paris. Also ROUND ITALY TOURS, including Genoa, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Milan, Italian Lakes, St. Gothard, Lucerne, and Paris, or with Sorrento, Capri, Amalfi, Paestum, if desired.

GEORGE LUNN'S TOURS, LTD, 23, Old Jewry, E.C.

## Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING of every description, under expert literary supervision, from 8d. per 1,000 words. Paper included.—Dep't. A. THE NATIONAL TYPE-WRITING BUREAU, 199, Strand, W.C.

### MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words.

Carbon Copies, 2d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, West Gardens, S.W.

### TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully

and promptly executed at home (Remington Brief), 7d. per 1,000. Duplicating and Copying. Translations, Shorthand, Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

### TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Gradu-

ate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Shorthand.—"CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 4, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2908 City.

### AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS,

ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 8d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

## Catalogues.

**B E R T R A M D O B E L L,**  
SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER and PUBLISHER,  
77, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.  
A large stock of old and rare books in English literature, including Poetry and the Drama—Shakespeareana—First Editions of Famous Authors—Manuscripts—Illustrated Books, &c. CATALOGUES free on application.

**M A G G S B R O S.,**  
109, Strand, London, W.C.  
DEALERS IN RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS  
PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS.  
CATALOGUES sent post free to all parts of the World.  
Export orders solicited.  
Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite London."  
Telephone: "Gerrard 4064."

**BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE**  
BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-finder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—**EDW. BAKER'S** Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Burke's Peerage, 1910, new, 15s.—Rotary of Worcestershire, by Amphlett, Rea, and Bagnall, new, 5s. 6d., published 21s.

## Authors' Agents.

**THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE** are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.C.

## Printers.

**ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS** Printer of the *Athenæum*. Notes and Queries, &c. in preparation to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Provident Institutions

## NEWSENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1859.  
Funds exceed 34,000l.  
Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.  
Patron:  
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.  
President:  
Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON M.A. J.P. M.P.  
Treasurer:  
THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.  
OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1859 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.  
MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members shall thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.  
PENSION.—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving 25l. and the Women 20l. per annum each.  
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20l. a year each for Six Widows of Newspapermen.  
The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l. and One Woman, 20l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1899, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.  
The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.  
The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25l. per annum for one man in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.  
The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.  
RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to Newsvendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution; and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.  
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1857.  
Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.  
Invested Capital, 30,000l.  
A UNIQUE INVESTMENT  
Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.  
A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas for its equivalent by instalments, and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—  
FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need exists.  
SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.  
THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.  
FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.  
FIFTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.  
SIXTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.  
SEVENTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.  
For further information apply to THE SECRETARY, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

## Shipping.

**P & O** Under Contract with H.M. Government.  
Mail and Passenger Services.  
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.  
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to ALL EASTERN PORTS.  
For freight and passage apply:  
P. & O. S. N. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.:  
Northumberland Avenue, W.C., London.

## Sales by Auction.

By Order of R. F. HANBURY, Esq.  
POLES, WARE, HERTS,  
About 2½ miles from Ware Station, G.E.Ry.

**HAMPTON & SONS** include in their Sale of Furniture, &c., at the above, on MONDAY, August 25, and Two Following Days, the VALUABLE LIBRARY OF ABOUT 5,000 VOLS., Poetical, Dramatic, Architectural, Botanical—Books on the Fine Arts, including Frazer's Works, 5 vols.—Bondelli's Hume, 10 vols.—Meyrick's Ancient Armour, 3 vols.—Morant's History of Essex, 2 vols.—Shakespeare's Plays, illustrated—Sir Philip Sidney's The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, 1588—Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedies and Tragedies, 1647—Macklin's Bible—and numerous other well-known works. Catalogues post free of the Auctioneers, 3, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S.W.

## Magazines, &amp;c.

AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY  
BRITISH SUBJECTS.

## THE NATIONAL FLAG,

BEING

## THE UNION JACK.

SUPPLEMENT TO

## NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR JUNE 30, 1900.

Price 4d.; by post 4½d.

Containing an Account of the Flag, Reprinted June, 1908.  
WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATION according to scale.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office,  
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

DODSLEY'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF  
POETRY.

By W. P. COURTNEY.

## NOTES AND QUERIES

For Nov. 10, 24, 1906; Jan. 5, Feb. 2, April 13, May 25, June 8, Aug. 17, Sept. 7, Nov. 16, Dec. 7, 1907; Jan. 4, March 7, April 25, June 13, Aug. 6, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Nov. 21, 1908; Jan. 23, Feb. 20, April 24, July 24, 1909.

Price for the 23 Numbers, 7s. 6d.; or free by post, 8s.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## COBBETT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By LEWIS MELVILLE.

## NOTES AND QUERIES

For JULY 6, 13, 27; AUGUST 3, 17, 24; and SEPTEMBER 7, 1912  
Price for the Seven Numbers, 2s. 4d.; or free by post, 2s. 7d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo, with 2 Portraits, 24s.

## JOHN FRANCIS AND THE 'ATHENÆUM.'

A Literary Chronicle of Half a Century.

By JOHN C. FRANCIS.  
MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

## THE ATHENÆUM.

The Publishers have pleasure in  
announcing that arrangements  
have now been made with

MESSRS.

## WILLING &amp; CO.,

Ltd.,

that THE ATHENÆUM  
shall always be obtainable  
at the undermentioned places:

The Hotel Cecil.  
The Kiosk at Rotten Row (Hyde Park Corner).  
The Kiosk at Marble Arch (Hyde Park).  
The Kiosk at the Law Courts.  
Moorgate Arcade, E.C.  
30, Copthall Avenue, E.C.  
1 & 2, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

ALSO AT THE FOLLOWING RAILWAY STATIONS:

## Central London Railway:

Shepherd's Bush,  
Holland Park.  
Notting Hill Gate.  
Queen's Road.  
Lancaster Gate.  
Marble Arch.  
Bond Street.  
Oxford Circus.  
Tottenham Court Road.  
British Museum.  
Chancery Lane.  
Post Office.  
Bank.

## City and South London Railway:

Old Street.  
Moorgate Street.  
Bank.  
London Bridge.  
Oval.  
Stockwell.  
Clapham Road.  
Clapham Common.

\* \* Should any difficulty arise, kindly  
communicate with the Office of the paper,  
11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**KEEP WELL ALL SUMMER.**

When hot weather is followed by a poor appetite, impaired digestion, impure blood, skin eruptions, and feverish conditions of the system, TAKE

**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house, and in your travelling bag.

It is effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by assisting in the removal of irritating causes.

It may be safely taken at any time by old or young.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

**NOTES AND QUERIES.****THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 16) CONTAINS—**

**NOTES:**—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal'—The Forged 'Speeches and Prayers' of the Regicides—Some Irish Family Histories—Hickey and Alexander: Lord Macartney's Chinese Embassy—Double Name before the Trousers Era—Lancashire Sobriquets—Lackington the Bookseller—"The common damn'd shun his society"—St. Kilda and Influenza—Smallest Square in London—Grace before Meat—Hatfield Charter—"Ask."

**QUERIES:**—Mansfield Parkyns—Rev. Richard Cole of Michelmersh—"Monies"—Sir William Browne, Governor of Flushing—Inverness Burgess Act: W. Curtis—Rev. John Thornley—Ned Ward—John Hele, South Molton—Walter de Mundy, Kent.—Dining-Room at White's—Honywood Family: Kentish Petition—Two Poems Wanted—Parish Register, Basingstoke—R. Jefferson—Magi in Gozzoli Fresco—S. Pennington—Bangor: Conway—Sir Eyre Cootes—Harvest Custom: Alsace and Lorraine—Cromarty.

**REPLIES:**—British Troopship wrecked on Réunion Island—"The Two Reynoldses"—First Duke of Northumberland—Mrs. Hemans's "distinguished linguist"—Matt Morgan—"Silver Domino"—Powlett: Smith—Capital Letters—"Raising Feast"—Rev. W. Jones of Nayland—Pennington—R. P. Bonington—Braddock Family—Goldsmith's "Deserted Village"—Ambiguous Possessive Case—Sir John Moore's Brother—"Man is immortal till his work is done"—History of Churches in Situ—Author Wanted—Hebrew Proverb—"The deaf adder"—Botany—Cobbett Bibliography—Louch Family—"Rummage"—Konkani MS—Officers in Uniform—Names terrible to Children.

**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—Deloney's Works—"Africanderisms"—"War of Quito"—"Within our Limits"—"The Imprint."

**LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (August 9) CONTAINS—**

**NOTES:**—Stephen Duck, Thresher, Poet, Parson—St. Mary's, Amersham, Inscriptions—De Quincey and York Street, Covent Garden—Oldham Election, 1832, and John Bright—Dragonby, New Place-Name—"Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum"—Southey's Quarter-Boys—"Super-substantial"—Caffres and Caffraria—Teething—Empress as a Surname.

**QUERIES:**—Anne, Countess of Dorset and Pembroke—Linsey-Woolsey—Rectors of Mary Tavy, Devon—"Eowestre": "Yousters"—Author of Quotation Wanted—"The Five Wounds"—Henry de Grey of Thurrock—Words and Tunes Wanted—Arthur Onslow: Seymour—Fonts: Wargrave-on-Thames—Lacis or Filet-Work—Ballad of "Boldhang'em"—Water-Colour by J. J. Jenkins—Ruxton—"The Marleypins," Shoreham—"Our National Statues": "The Saturday Magazine"—Warwickshire Queries—Clouet.

**REPLIES:**—Panthera—The Marquessate of Lincolnshire—Danvers Family—"Dubbing": "Iling"—Wreck of the Jane, Duchess of Gordon—Oak Trees in a Gale—Humbag—"He" in Game of "Touch"—Ellis Walker—Hebrew or Arabic Proverb—The Miller of Huntingdon—Author of Quotation Wanted—Sand-Pictures—Scott: Stanhope—Siege of Acre—"The Crooked Billet"—"Scelopendra cetacea"—Spencer's Patent Clip—Reference and Quotation Wanted—Peter Pett—Fane: Vane: Vaughan—"The Eight and Fortie Men"—Dowderry—Private Schools—"All Sir Garnet"—"The Reader" and Dr. Johnson's Dictionary—Rughecombe Castle.

**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—"Calendar of the Patent Rolls, 1367-70"—"British Borough Charters"—"The Nineteenth Century."

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

**NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain**

*Reviews of A SOLDIER'S DIARY, SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1901, by MURRAY COSBY JACKSON; and ROADS OUT OF LONDON, 1675, edited by T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.*

ALL BOOKS mentioned or advertised in this journal can be obtained at the lowest discount prices from

**THE TIMES BOOK CLUB**

LARGEST BOOKSHOP IN THE WORLD.

Special Attention given to Orders from Clubs and Libraries at Home and Abroad.

Enquiries Invited for Rare Books, First Editions, &c.

Any of the following Lists sent free.

Catalogue of Newly-Published Books.

Catalogue of Second-hand and New Books at GREATLY REDUCED prices.

Catalogue of The Best Books on all subjects at lowest cash prices.

List of Six-Shilling Novels, new copies, at ONE SHILLING each.

Catalogue of Books in Beautiful Bindings.

Catalogue of Books in Foreign languages.

List of Newspapers and Magazines with rates to all Parts of the World.

Catalogue of Stationery and Library requisites.

Bookbinding of every description.

**An Unequalled Circulating Library.**

(Particulars on application.)

Free delivery within the United Kingdom of parcels of books to the value of 20s.

376 to 384, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

**NOTICE.**

NOW READY.

**NOTES AND QUERIES.**

THE VOLUME

JANUARY to JUNE, 1913,

WITH THE

**INDEX,**

Price 10s. 6d.

\* \* The INDEX separately, price 6d.;

by post, 6½d.

Also Cases for Binding, price 1s.;

by post, 1s. 2d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.



## Macmillan's List.

MR. BRYCE'S NEW BOOK.

**University and Historical Addresses.** Delivered during a Residence in the United States as Ambassador of Great Britain. By the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, O.M. Extra crown 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

SIXTH SERIES JUST PUBLISHED.

**Interludes.** Being Two Essays, Stray Thoughts, and some Verses. By HORACE SMITH. Globe 8vo, 5s.

*Athenæum.*—"We have welcomed Mr. Smith's work for many years, and we hope that his 'Interludes' will not stop with this present attractive series."

**A History of the Zulu Rebellion, 1906, and of Dinuzulu's Arrest, Trial, and Expatriation.** By J. STUART, Capt. Natal Field Artillery, Intelligence Officer, 1906-1909, &c. With 5 Maps, 6 Plans, and 25 Illustrations. 8vo, 15s.

*Times.*—"The story of the actual outbreak and of the campaign in general is told with a detail and an accuracy which Capt. Stuart's official facilities render authoritative and final.....His book is sure of a place on the shelves of every one who is interested in the history of South Africa and in the Zulus, and, doubtless, of many others too."

**The Seine from Havre to Paris.** By Sir EDWARD THORPE, C.B. F.R.S. With Illustrations by OLIVE BRANSON, and Maps. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

*Daily Telegraph.*—"Sir Edward has produced a book that will interest many readers by the information which it gives, and charm them by the easy manner in which that information is presented."

NEW 6/- NOVELS.

**The Inside of the Cup.** By WINSTON CHURCHILL, Author of 'Richard Carvel,' &c. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

**A Prisoner in Fairyland.** (The book that "Uncle Paul" wrote.) By ALGERNON BLACKWOOD, Author of 'Jimbo,' &c. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

## THE EVERSLEY SERIES

Globe 8vo, cloth, 4s. net per volume.

Contains 174 Volumes, among which are Works by

SHAKESPEARE, 10 vols.

LAMB, 7 vols.

WORDSWORTH, 10 vols.

LORD TENNYSON, 9 vols. (Sold separately). Annotated by the Author, and Edited by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON.

R. H. HUTTON, 7 vols.

J. R. GREEN, 16 vols.

CHAUCER, 2 vols.

GRAY, 4 vols.

CHAS. KINGSLEY, 11 vols.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, 8 vols.

EMERSON, 6 vols.

HUXLEY, 12 vols.

DEAN CHURCH, 10 vols.

JOHN MORLEY, 14 vols.

SIR JOHN SEELEY, 5 vols.

FREDERIC HARRISON, 2 vols.

MILTON, 3 vols.

SIR R. JEBB, 1 vol.

\*.\* Complete List sent post free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

## STANLEY PAUL'S HOLIDAY NOVELS

REFEREE.—"An appetising dish."

### BLACK HONEY

By C. RANGER GULL

*Daily Chronicle.*—"The plot is devised with the ease and concision of a master. An excellently devised surprise. If anybody wishes to enjoy a quiet nap in the same room as a chatterbox, let him lend the latter 'Black Honey'; it may be warranted to absorb the most frivolous."

*Yorkshire Post.*—" 'Black Honey' must claim a distinctive place."

"A WOMAN'S NOVEL."

### BOUND TO BE

By WILL HUGO

*Daily News and Leader.*—"We imagine that Will Hugo is of the same sex as George Eliot and John Oliver Hobbes. He shows so keen an insight into an ordinary woman's minor morals, the things she 'can't' do and the things she can, the nothings that sting her sharply and the trifles that soothe. 'Bound to Be' stands well out of the crowd of library novels by its whimsicality and its brilliant common sense."

THIRD LARGE EDITION READY

## THE HONOUR OF THE CLINTONS

By ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, Author of 'Exton Manor,' &c.

*Throne.*—"A brilliant novel told with the strength and restraint of a master, the interest gripping you at once."

*Daily Express.*—"The author is at his highest level; a wholly delightful story."

*Observer.*—"A delightful story."

*Spectator.*—"Mr. Marshall may be congratulated. His characters are drawn in a most convincing and lifelike manner."

*Daily Mail.*—"An admirably contrived story. ....A happy ending crowns a book that is sure to find a large and delighted public."

## A WIFE OUT OF EGYPT

By NORMA LORIMER

SECOND EDITION

*Daily Telegraph.*—"A sound, strong, and really absorbing story. Miss Lorimer knows the secret of construction, an art seldom revealed to a woman."

*Bookseller.*—"Full of interest, and no doubt will attain an immediate and a permanent success among the notable novels of the season."

*Scotsman.*—"A well-constructed, brightly written, and interesting novel."

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN.—"A fine novel."

## HUNT THE SLIPPER

By OLIVER MADOX-HUEFFER

(JANE WARDLE)

Author of 'The Artistic Temperament,' &c.

*Pall Mall Gazette.*—"It bubbles with humour. ....A book one has found impossible to skip."

*Christian World.*—"If ever a novel brimmed over with sheer exuberance of high spirits it is surely 'Hunt the Slipper.' Long may Mr. Hueffer continue to reel off novels with such apparent ease and infectious light-heartedness."

*Yorkshire Post.*—"A novel of genuine power."

\*.\* IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE

## THE ADVENTURES OF MORTIMER DIXON

By ALICIA RAMSEY

According to the 'Times.'—"Are amazing."

*Daily Telegraph.*—"A more entertaining companion one might go far to seek. A thoroughly good story, full of spirit, energy, and good humour. Mortimer Dixon himself should make many friends, for his vigour is infectious and his readiness overpowering. Moreover, he is the best of good fellows without a touch of 'side' or pretension. 'Gollypots!' as he himself would say—What a life to lead!"

## CASSERLEY'S WIFE

By ESTHER MILLER

*Pall Mall Gazette.*—"Evelyn makes a most human heroine. An admirable novel, and one that cannot fail to be read with intense interest."

*Glasgow Herald.*—"This story should certainly serve a useful purpose as a warning to young men."

## THE BRAVE BRIGANDS

By MAY WYNNE

Author of 'Henry of Navarre,' 74th thousand.

*World.*—"A most excellent plot, which holds the reader enthralled from first to last. Miss Wynne rises here to heights which she has hardly reached hitherto."

Other Successful Novels Now Ready, 6/- each

THE HORRIBLE MAN (Mrs. Harrod) Frances Forbes-Robertson

THE UNWORTHY PACT (Author of 'Exotic Martha') Dorothea Gerard

BRINETA AT BRIGHTON (Author of 'Maggie of Margate') Gabrielle Wodnil

DEFIANT DIANA (Author of 'The Price of Friendship') E. Everett-Green

STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, ESSEX STREET, LONDON.



SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
VESTIGES OF OLD MADRAS .. .. .	149
LADY BLENNERHASSETT'S SIDELIGHTS .. .. .	150
FIN DE TURQUIE .. .. .	150
PRESSING QUESTIONS .. .. .	151
SHIPS OF OTHER DAYS .. .. .	151
THE SOUTHLAND OF NORTH AMERICA .. .. .	152
THE PSALMS IN IRISH .. .. .	152
THE COURT OF ENGLAND IN 1675 .. .. .	153
ENGLISH MERCHANTS AND THE SPANISH INQUISITION .. .. .	153
CHRISTIANITY, ITS TEACHING AND SYMBOLISM .. .. .	154
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS (Theology—Law—Poetry— Bibliography—History and Biography, 155; Sports and Pastimes—Sociology, 156; Philology—School- Books—Fiction, 157; Pamphlet—General, 158; Foreign, 159) .. .. .	155-159
ELIZABETH'S FOOLS AND DWARFS .. .. .	160
LITERARY GOSSIP .. .. .	161
SCIENCE—THE SCIENCE OF THE SCIENCES; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; GOSSIP .. .. .	162
FINE ARTS—NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; JAPANESE PRINTS, AND MODERN DUTCH ETCHINGS; COLOUR ON THE SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON .. .. .	163
MUSIC—NEW MUSIC; GOSSIP .. .. .	164
DRAMA—TEN MORE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE; THE COVENTRY CYCLE OF PLAYS .. .. .	165-166
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. .. .	166

## LITERATURE

*Indian Records Series.*—*Vestiges of Old Madras, 1649-1800, traced from the East India Company's Records preserved at Fort St. George and the India Office, and from Other Sources.* By H. Davison Love. 3 vols. and an Index. (John Murray.)

THREE substantial volumes, the shortest of which contains 580 pages, accompanied by a fourth entirely devoted to the Index, are something of a portent in these days of hasty work. We are more accustomed to compilers who take little pains over detail, and seek by mere fluency or vivacity to tickle the popular palate. Accuracy is seldom their aim, and often it is rendered impossible by their summary methods. The ignorance which, one might fancy, the average Englishman prides himself on extending as far as possible is thus almost undiluted. Pampered by sensation and pining for something smart to read, he betrays an extraordinary indifference to the history of his country, being especially ignorant of the last two hundred years, which the superior school courses of to-day seldom seem to reach.

The British occupation of India is one of the most interesting stories of modern times, full of the feats of men of fortitude and resource, adding to the glamour of romance that business success of which we hear so much nowadays; but there is nothing of which less is known. The average man does not realize on which side of India Madras lies, and the Indian literature which engages his attention is written mainly by globe-trotters who

collect photographs, and politicians who collect the kind of evidence which suits their preconceived opinions. The actual records should be studied, and this study has been made easy by a host of experts.

The present account of the oldest of the three presidential cities of India shows the most thorough and careful work. Mr. William Foster has written on 'The Founding of Fort St. George' (1902), and the Rev. Frank Penny on 'The Church in Madras' (1904), but no general survey in detail was available hitherto of the varied features of the city and its fortifications, the origin and development of local institutions, and those touches of life and incident which for the modern historian are no less valuable than military operations. There are strange gaps in the information concerning the topography of Madras, and it was mainly his investigation of this side of the subject which led Col. Love to his extended study of the social life of the city. He includes naturally an account of the ancient Portuguese town of San Thomé, now within the municipal limits of Madras. To give a mass of transcripts with a connecting narrative is no easy task, but Col. Love has arranged his matter admirably, grouping his extracts into convenient periods. His style is clear and attractive, some way above that to which we are accustomed in official documents; he is able both to describe and to select those touches which indicate human character. The sections entitled 'Varieties' gather things that might otherwise have been lost.

As it is, there is much uncertainty which even Col. Love's keen research cannot solve. The very name of Madras has led to various conjectures, but no satisfactory solution. Before the British settlement there were, he concludes, two towns, Madraspatam and Chinapatam, and when they were united, the British preferred to use the former name, the Indians the latter. The establishment of Fort St. George was attended with many difficulties; it took fourteen years to complete, and the "Worshipfull Adventurers of the Honorable East India Company" at home were certainly exigent and somewhat stingy masters, more ready to censure than to praise. The history is one of frequent dissensions, disputes between the so-called Right and Left Hand Castes being a recurrent source of trouble, and arrangements with a series of Oriental potentates leading to accusations of undue influence or gain among the small band of English residents. The number of quarrels of the last kind is certainly remarkable, though we must remember that disputes are reported, while nothing is said when things work smoothly. A typical comment is that of President Aaron Baker in 1654:—

"I shall make it my daily prayer to God that from the Envy, hatred and Malice, and from the most Notorious uncharitableness of old John Leigh the Lord will please to Deliver Aaron Baker."

Two Brahman brothers had at this time secured a leading position as mercantile

authorities, and Baker had to face their complaints as embodied in 118 articles. One of them was that

"Ammapa Cittie bringing in Cloth, and the Coolees misplacing it, the Agent strooke him with his Slipper, upon which hee would dye, and 3 daies eat nothing."

He was, however, persuaded to give up his "hunger strike." The Brahmans were accused amongst other crimes of procuring "a woman Exorcist or Divinatix, one of Balaams cast, to Curse their Enemies, who remain'd long in their howse." But such spells did not always work, for John Leigh wrote to the Company:—

"Alsoe wee found by proofes that the Bramonees had layd a Copper plate with Carracters in a small Pagod or Idol Temple, some little way in the ground, Valted, and over that sett an Idoll or litle Divell, which about a yeare agoe, more or less, they did remove and take away. Wee demanded of them why they tooke it away. They said they put them there to hurt their Enimies, and their freinds dyed, and therefore they tooke it away. Now, hope your Worships will beleieve that they are Wiches, Villanous Rascalls, and deserve rather death then favour."

This is a good specimen of the picturesque language of the earlier reports.

The first Agent to bear the title of Governor was Foxcroft, and he owed his title to the additional powers considered necessary to try a Mrs. Ascentia Dawes for the murder of a slave girl in 1665. At the time Foxcroft's place had been usurped by Sir Edward Winter, who, when awkward questions were asked regarding his own conduct, was quite ready to emphasize the difference between a Royalist and a Puritan. Foxcroft was arrested and imprisoned, and Winter's *coup d'état* dominated the situation longer than would be possible in these days of telegraphs and quick communication. Winter sent several dispatches to England in 1665, including a letter to Charles II., but they did not reach their destination till the beginning of 1667! Foxcroft was restored to his position in 1668.

The Company had good reason, no doubt, to be suspicious of the fortunes made by their officers, and were anxious at all times to save money. Their careful methods are amusingly exhibited in the following instructions sent to India in 1683:—

"His Majesty hath required of us to send to India to provide for him one male and two female Blacks, but they must be Dwarfs, and of the least size that you can procure; the Male to be about 17 years of Age, and the female about 14. We would have you, next to their littleness, to choose Such as may have the best features, and to send them home upon any of our Ships, giving the Commander a great charge to take care of their accommodation, and in particular of the female....For their provision and cloths you must take care to lay it in, and lett them be Set out with all Such Ear and Nose rings, and Shackles for ornament about their legs (of false Stones and brass, but not with Gold) as is usual to wear in the Country; but let them not be wore by them upon the voyage, but sent to us apart."

Four years later they reduced the honorary salutes "in regard to the great expence of Gunpowder." In 1686 a purser preferred personal indignity to paying a fine. Convicted of assault and very abusive language, he was ordered to "ride the wooden Horse for an hower (but without any weight att his heels, itt being only to shame him for his impudent folly), or pay Five and Twenty Pagodas to the poor, which is to be att his own choice."

In 1687 the community received a notable Governor in Elihu Yale, whose name is immortalized in the famous American university. He is one of a number of able officials who did much for the establishment of rule and order, but the ablest Governor of all was Thomas Pitt, whose twelve years of rule are described as the golden age of Madras for development. He prepared an invaluable map of the city, which was lost sight of for two centuries. He first figures in India as one of the independent merchants known as "Interlopers"; his force of character and decision in difficulties were remarkable, but, as Col. Love remarks, to-day "his fame rests mainly on the chance acquisition of a rare crystal." He had, at any rate, a descendant whose name will not be soon forgotten. The section on 'Some Madras Names' is a good specimen of Col. Love's comprehensive range. The last of them is Westcott, and we add that, as the Christian name Foss suggests, the son of the master mariner who joined the Madras Civil Service in 1740 was the ancestor of the famous theologian and bishop.

The great literary name of Madras is that of Orme, and the world has reason to be grateful in this instance for the severe criticism which the English officials in Madras lavished on each other. Orme had good hopes of becoming Governor when he criticized his seniors in private letters to the Chairman of the Court of Directors. Somehow his colleagues got news of this performance, and made his life impossible. There were other charges of intended desertion during the troublous period of French success, and of extraordinary negotiations with the Nabob Muhammad 'Ali; but Col. Love thinks Orme's exclusion from the society of his fellows and the failure of the Directors to fulfil his expectations were his chief reasons for leaving India. He arrived home in 1760, was made historiographer to the Company in 1769, and lived till 1801. His bust by Nollekens—known, we gather, to the less serious frequenters of the India Office Library as "The Great Orme's Head"—watches over his voluminous MSS. there preserved.

We have dealt with a small portion only of the wealth of history gathered in these volumes, but we have said enough, we hope, to exhibit their wide interest. The topographical researches alone would justify a separate article, backed as they are by a fine series of maps and plans, which show the development of the city, with its gardens, its slums, and the two streams which intersect it. The fortress of St. George has now an expanse of solid

ground between it and the sea, but in earlier days was washed by waves which must have been terrifying during the frequent and severe storms. Before the new settlement had been three weeks in existence, the first of the cyclones led to the loss of two ships, which might have disheartened pioneers less resolute than Cogan and Day.

The Bibliography and the notes added everywhere are exhaustive. The earlier records supply several interesting words, such as "pishcash," "to make a present," from the Persian; "muster," a sample, from the Portuguese; and in English "paintings," chintz with coloured designs, and "rundells," umbrellas held by attendants over persons of importance.

---

*Sidelights.* By Charlotte, Lady Blennerhassett. Translated by Edith Gülcher. (Constable & Co.)

LADY BLANNERHASSETT is always worth reading, since she writes on subjects which interest her, and brings genuine research to bear upon them. This collection of essays sustains her reputation, and their conveyance into English has been, on the whole, performed in a satisfactory manner. They appear to have been composed during a period embracing a good many years, and we must confess that the volume would have been improved by a prefatory note setting forth the dates of their production. As they stand, some of the allusions are puzzling, and a considerable shifting of values has occurred of late which Lady Blennerhassett fails to take into account. Renan, for example, has ceased to be an oracle, though his indirect influence is still considerable; yet Lady Blennerhassett uses him as a touchstone of criticism, even when she disagrees with him. Thus, in a book published in 1913, we are transported back to the atmosphere of the seventies and eighties, when the Breton philosopher was a real power. Other and more dynamic forces have arisen since his time.

France, as always, remains the source of Lady Blennerhassett's inspiration. In a luminous paper entitled 'Spanish Studies' she is largely concerned with the alternations of contempt and admiration with which Paris regarded the manners and literature of Madrid. Then again we get Count Reinhard, a German whom the doctrines of the Revolution attracted to France, and who, while remaining the friend of Goethe, became the faithful drudge of Napoleon and Talleyrand. Napoleon himself is presented as he was seen through Taine's eyes: the creator of modern France. Chateaubriand receives his deserts as a great man of letters, while we are told just enough about him as an amorist—a side of his character which other writers have exaggerated out of all proportion. The parallel between him and Renan is instructive, but it inevitably "dates." Finally the vivacious Mary Clarke, otherwise Madame Mohl, and her love affair

with Fauriel make an effective contrast to Marie Bashkirtseff, that egotistical waif from Russia, who was in love only with herself, but who somehow interpreted the emancipated young woman with a fidelity which the eulogists of her rapidly increasing sisterhood might well take into serious consideration.

Lady Blennerhassett is at her best in these well-considered and well-informed studies. She carries her erudition easily, and a strong line of thought runs through each paper. But her incursions into English subjects cannot be said to rest on quite the same plane of value as the French or quasi-French. For instance, though her article on Sir Joshua Reynolds is ably put together, it really tells us nothing about him that we did not know before, and her readers will lay it down with the reflection that, though criticism will long continue to exercise itself over his art, the last word was said some time ago about the serene and simple dignity of his character. Lady Dufferin's agreeable book, 'Our Viceregal Life,' receives even slighter treatment; and while her efforts on behalf of nursing may be new to a German public, the review seems rather out of place in a volume that makes its appeal in an English translation chiefly through its mastery over bygone days on the continent of Europe.

---

*Fin de Turquie.* Par Claude Farrère. (Paris, Dorbon-Ainé.)

M. CLAUDE FARRÈRE proclaims himself a hot pro-Turk. He has travelled much in Turkey, and he loves the Muslims. A patriotic Frenchman, he believes that France is being overreached by Russia in the Turkish question, and has naturally been exasperated by the blindness of the press and public which applauded and cheered on the Balkan States, with talk of "victimes chrétiennes" and "bourreaux turcs." In all this he will have the sympathy of English Turcophiles, who have suffered the same trials. The stories of his personal experience give to the work what value it possesses.

"A Constantinople même, je vis un autre diplomate, orthodoxe toujours, monter sur la table d'un café turc et crier: Mort au Sultan! devant cent Musulmans attablés. Il s'agissait d'amorcer un incident profitable. ... Enfin, partout, j'ai admiré les banquiers arméniens, grecs et européens à l'œuvre. Et je vous fiche mon billet que ces banquiers—là travaillent fort joliment! Bref, ce que je dis, je le sais. Je le sais, parce que je l'ai vu. Et peu de gens l'ont vu d'aussi près que moi."

But M. Farrère is too violent a partisan to be efficient as an advocate, it seems to us. In short, he has written a generous little work marred by prejudice.

To assert that the Turks have been unfairly treated; that they are the finest race of people in the Near East; that they deserve at least as much consideration and support from Western Europe as their Christian neighbours; and that



they are much more tolerant in matters of religion than the Balkan nations, is reasonable. To go beyond this in assertion is to weaken a strong case; and M. Farrère in his heat has done so. The Turks are neither lambs nor angels, they are human beings; yet M. Farrère paints them not as lambs and angels only, but as French as well. In the series of fictitious letters from "La Princesse Sériha Hakassi-zadeh à Madame Simone de la Cherté, 91, rue de Varenne, Paris," he flatters his own country with amazing *naïveté*. Indeed, he is so passionate a Turk and Frenchman that he has hard words for every other nationality. And while repeatedly proclaiming himself to be a Turk in sympathy, he execrates the whole progressive Turkish party, which, representing not only (as he seems to think) a Europeanizing tendency, but also the democratic principle which is inherent in Islam, numbers in its ranks some quite old-fashioned Muslims. Take two examples:—

"...un ramassis d'abjets coquins—non turos, certes."

"...les coquins ci-dessus désignés—soi-disant Jeunes Tures, ni Tures, ni jeunes—ont d'ailleurs donné derechef leur mesure en massacrant leur patrie (ou plutôt la patrie qu'ils prétendaient leur) à peu près aussi élégamment qu'ils auraient massacré les chiens tures—vraiment tures, eux."

In this the author seems to us a little inconsistent, even a trifle incoherent, since he elsewhere writes with sense and feeling of the great hopes of the revolution crushed by Europe, and in another place is found sentimentalizing over Abdul Hamid II. His distaste for the Christian elements in Turkey, though well-founded, comes, as here expressed, too near to hatred.

*Pressing Questions: Profit-Sharing, Women's Suffrage, Electoral Reform.* By A. H. Mackmurdo. (John Lane.)

THE total lack of co-ordination displayed by Mr. Mackmurdo in this book makes it one particularly difficult for a reviewer to deal with. The only explanation that occurs to us is that the articles of which it is composed were written at different periods, and that intervals elapsed even during the completion of a single one.

In that with which the book opens, on 'Profit-Sharing,' had the author started with the dictum that he prints in italics on p. 135, "In strictly just commerce there can be no such thing as profit," and kept that view clearly before the reader, making it plain that he states his ideas how to share what ought not to exist as a means to eliminate it, our sympathies would not have been so often in danger of becoming estranged. Instead, he over-elaborates his theory that one-third of the profits should be distributed among employees, and, in spite of occasional modifying phrases, tempts one to believe that what should be only his means to an

end is, in his case, the end itself. Regarded, too, merely as the former, profit-sharing is, we fear, heir to more than the average ills, the outcome of unregenerate human nature. The worst of these is that, so long as employers receive two-thirds of any increase, the employees are merely, by their more strenuous work, increasing the disadvantages of their own position. We imagine from the author's dogmatic statement on the attitude of labour that he is not himself an employer. We can assure him that in view of the comparatively unorganized and practically unregulated state of business at the present time the sympathetic employer does not expect even that amount of consistency which could make the epithet "attitude" possible.

All through the first article we feel that the author has an instinct for righteous dealing, but has tried to justify himself by arguing on insufficient data. With his article against Female Suffrage we are totally at variance. We had freely scored our copy with scathing notes, but, as the succeeding paper advocates, "unwise though we think it to be," a vote for women workers—only indirectly—we hope readers will reach that chapter, and will attempt to find out, as we have done, wherein the arguments applied in the former, if valid at all, are not equally applicable to the latter. We shall not attempt to refute the author in detail, in these columns, where space is necessarily limited.

As regards the 'Electoral Reform' proposed—that of giving votes and representation to workers as such—its usefulness is, to our mind, much more demonstrable when it is considered as a scheme for a House of Labour as an adjunct to a House of Commons, than as a substitute for the suffrage as it at present stands.

The Appendixes will, we believe, prove the most useful portions of the book, though here again we find our author's early implacability on the subject of Socialism modified by the suggestion that State control may be wise:—

"Where the distribution of a thing which is a common need necessitates a very large initial outlay, and where the plant necessary for such distribution or carriage, operates over long and fixed routes, and, therefore, beyond areas self-contained within a private holding... The supply of water, gas, electricity, power, letter and parcel carriage, the transport of passengers and goods, telegraphic and telephonic communication; these and kindred services all belong to this category."

In conclusion, we believe that the author's instincts will make him a most valuable asset as a reformer if he abandons the attempt to manufacture arguments in support of them. Sympathy—which he undoubtedly has—joined to intimate study of the views of workers and masters who are honestly troubled by the present position of industry, will cause him to be far more helpful in the future than the most wonderful ingenuity of argument ever displayed by man.

*Ships and Ways of Other Days.* By E. Keble Chatterton. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

WITH the publication of the present volume Mr. Keble Chatterton has concluded a sort of trilogy on the sailing-ship. In 'Sailing-Ships and their Story' he endeavoured, as he explains in his Introduction, "to trace the evolution of the ship from the very earliest times to the canvas-setting craft of to-day"; while in 'Fore and Aft' he confined himself "exclusively to vessels which are rigged fore-and-aft wise." His latest work deals with what he describes—justifiably—as the "most fascinating aspect of all":—

"We are to consider, not why the dug-out became in time an ocean carrier, but rather how men managed to build, launch, equip, and fit out different craft in all ages. We shall see the vessels on the shipyards rising higher and higher as they approach completion, until the day comes for them to be sent down into the water... But we shall not stop at that; for we want to obtain an intimate picture of the life lived on board these many ships. We would, so to speak, walk their decks, fraternise with the officers and men, adventure into their cabins, go aloft with them, join their mess, keep sea and watch in their company in fine sunny days and the dark stormy nights of winter."

"Fascinating" indeed is the design which the author lays before us, and if in its execution he has, perhaps, not satisfied all our hopes, he has none the less succeeded in producing a most alluring book.

Those who "go down to the sea in ships" are a people apart, independently of race or nationality; they belong, says Mr. Chatterton, to a nation of their own, forming a republic which never dies, but continues to exist regardless of the rise and fall of governments. Thus in following their career down the ages we can almost fancy we are dealing with the vicissitudes of a single people united by a single bond—the sea.

So we pass from the Egyptians, who took to the sea "from compulsion, because there was no other alternative," to the Phœnicians, "historically the first great seamen of the world"; from the Phœnicians to the Greeks, whose seamen existed "almost exclusively for one purpose—not for trading or exploring or fishing, but for fighting"; and from the Greeks to the Romans; and Vikings.

The Middle Ages open up a fresh vista in the history. Hitherto the maritime instinct had had its limitations and boundaries, but henceforth those boundaries become worldwide:—

"We see, then, the merchants of the world getting restless for greater wealth; anxious for new markets for their wares, new places whence to gather fresh imports. Owing to the natural dread of the sea, the land routes were frequently patronised in preference to the sea lanes, though this was not always. Now the great treasure-house of the world in men's estimation lay in



India....It is necessary to bear in mind this potent desire to find a sea route to India, because by this desire was given an impetus which not only revealed India to seamen, but unfolded the New World in the Western Hemisphere."

It is not our purpose to follow the author in detail through the periods that followed: the era of Columbus, "that consummate seaman, that greatest of all maritime discoverers"; the Early Tudor period, the Elizabethan age, great in seamanship and sea-heroes; the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries—these last illumined by the genius of Nelson. It is sufficient to say that the narrative makes absorbing reading, and is full of information of a varied and valuable nature.

*The Southland of North America.* By George Palmer Putnam. (Putnam's Sons.)

DR. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, like other recent writers, has been drawn to Panama by the near opening of the Canal, but, unlike other travellers, he has not written a book on the Isthmus. Instead, he has given us an interesting account of a tour through the Republics of Central America, and, with one exception, has seen something of all those that lie between Panama and Mexico.

Costa Rica, according to Dr. Putnam, is not so hot as many think, and he even suggests that its heights offer the most delightful of winter climates. That there is a necessity for "roughing it," he admits. Hotels are scarce, and if beds are found, they are not always satisfactory. One bed he describes as being "a cross between cold buckwheat cakes and a dress-suit case"; and at another inn, when he asked about the huge spiders which paraded the walls, the reassuring answer was, "They are quite harmless, and destroy bugs."

Dr. Putnam travels with his eyes open, and gives advice to his own countrymen about Costa Rican trade which might with advantage be followed by Britons. North Americans lose orders because the Northerner wants cash in sixty days; while the Southerner prefers to have twelve months' credit, and deals where he can get it. The National Library of Costa Rica is described as good. We note that Mark Twain is well represented, but that Dickens (in Spanish and French, as well as in English) is "the best seller."

Costa Rica is just now considering the problem of a land tax, but half her income is derived from a liquor monopoly, and, as Dr. Putnam explains, the Administration is in the difficult position of having to favour Prohibition, while any progress of the Prohibition movement must ruin the existing financial system.

In Salvador every one over 18 years of age is compelled to vote or forced to pay a fine, and it is said that the well-to-

do prefer the fine, especially as the ballot is not secret, and "if one happened to vote for the wrong man, the after results might be unpleasant."

In the course of his travels the author again and again touches on the famous message of President Monroe, and in his final chapter he discusses some problems of the future in a thoughtful way that merits attention. He seems to feel that the efforts of the United States in Cuba have been a failure, and that the Philippines are a perpetual grief; and when he tries to look into the future, and consider the effect of the Monroe doctrine, as seen by its working or its breakdown in Central America, he writes that

"some one of our Central American little brothers is almost always in need of a spanking....We don't want to interfere, and we probably never shall interfere unless as a last resort; but we have gone on record as being the exclusive policeman for Central America, and we fully realise that there is need of one."

In his appendix Mr. Putnam has provided his reader with some useful facts, and here he gives the Monroe doctrine in Monroe's own words. That President ended his message to Congress with the statement:—

"It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

In recent years there have been signs that the United States is modifying her policy, and, as regards the smaller republics, we not long ago noted the probability that the Government of Washington, now that it controls the country of the Panama Canal, will interfere more and more with their affairs; and we have also expressed the hope that, if outsiders are to be warned off, the United States will insist on some rule in Mexico less barbarous than that which has recently been revealed to the world. Dr. Putnam is himself no thick-and-thin supporter of the Monroe policy. He once calls it "threadbare," and his conclusion is that it must be

"remodelled, or the letter of its implied responsibilities should be lived up to. In the latter case, a hornet's nest would be stirred up at home and a worse one in Central America."

We are struck with many new words here, such as "stick-at-itiveness," but some, we fear, are too American for ordinary Britons to understand. We like the description of the phonograph as "a home product of the canned order"; and the remark that "the dove of peace has hovered over the land for a dozen years," but "the poor bird is obliged to wear a bomb-proof" suit.

Those who want an admirable summary of the present position of these peppery tropical republics will find it given in a very few words in these pleasant pages.

*Salm Dhaibhidh.* From the Manuscript of Bishop Bedell. Arranged by John MacM. Kavanagh. With a Preface by E. R. M. Dix. (Dublin, Hanna & Neale.)

THESE Psalms are printed with the object of giving the exact form of the manuscript of the Irish version of the Old Testament which is supposed to have been prepared in Bishop Bedell's house. Two parts of this manuscript are in Archbishop Marsh's library in Dublin. The third is probably that in the University Library at Cambridge, which begins with Isaiah—"leabhar an faigh Isaiah"—and extends to the end of the second book of Maccabees. Ten pages of the Dublin parts reproduced in facsimile would have been a more useful aid to a study of the history of Bedell's version than this printed text of all the Psalms. Such a facsimile might have led to the discovery of who the actual scribe was, as to which fact neither Mr. Dix, who has written an English Preface, nor Mr. Kavanagh, who has added an Irish one, arrives at any certain conclusion. The Cambridge manuscript is in a good Irish hand, and has on its first page, "Your most humble servant Thade Dynyn," and, lower down, "William Dynyn." These were, perhaps, the scribes of the Cambridge fragment, for "James Magrath the extortioner [*scraimire*] beyond telling," once mentioned in the MS., was probably no more than an enemy of theirs. If this be so, it raises a suspicion that the manuscript in Archbishop Marsh's library is a transcript of the original Bedell manuscript, for at the end of the Cambridge part, near an account for paper, quills, and ink, is written: "I began to transcribe this book ye 10 day January 1682." If there is no other evidence of what Archbishop Marsh's manuscript is, a facsimile would have been an invaluable aid to the solution of the problem.

In reply to the questions, Who was the writer? and Who the corrector? Mr. Kavanagh, after stating that—with the exception of Ps. lx. and parts of li., lii., and liii., and a few verses in the hand of the corrector—the whole manuscript is in one hand, suggests that Muircheartach O'Cionga, who is known to have worked with Bedell, was probably the writer of most of the MS.; that Nangle, another follower of Bedell, wrote Ps. lx. and the corresponding writing; and that Bedell himself wrote the corrections. To prove these conjectures a description of the manuscript in Archbishop Marsh's library sufficiently full to prove that it is altogether different from the Cambridge manuscript is necessary. The latter also shows corrections.

The interesting questions remain of who O'Cionga was, and whence he came; and who Nangle; and what was the relation of William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore in 1681, to the manuscript, which he had before given to Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath. All these points deserved discussion in the introductions, which do not even mention such

well-known writings on the production of Bedell's version as Christopher Anderson's 'Historical Sketches of the Native Irish' and the letter of Archbishop Marsh printed in *The Christian Examiner*. The introductions of Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Dix are disappointing. An example will illustrate the kind of information supplied by the text. Ps. lxxix. 1 is given in the Irish Book of Common Prayer of 1712, believed to be taken from Bedell's version, as "Saor me a Dhe oir thangadar na huisceadha go nuige manam," and is reprinted exactly by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in their Common Prayer of 1861. The translation may be given in the order of the Irish words: "Save me, O God, for have come the waters unto my soul." Mr. Kavanagh's text is: "Saor me, a Dhia; oir thangadar na huisceadha go nuige an t-anam." *A Dhe* and *a Dhia* are indifferently used vocative forms of *Dia* (God). The *c* and *g* in *h-uiscceadha* (waters) are varying representations of one sound. *Go nuige manam* is "unto my soul," and *go nuige an t-anam* is "unto the soul." Since this version of the Psalms has no claim to rank as an Irish classic, these differences are generally unimportant. The editors value their work too highly when they dedicate it in Irish to the glory of God and the honour of Ireland.

#### *Memoirs of the Court of England in 1675.*

By Marie Catherine, Baronne d'Aulnoy. Translated by Mrs. W. H. Arthur. Edited, with an Account of Lucy Walter, by G. D. Gilbert. (John Lane.)

WE fully appreciate the industry and—with some reservations—the literary taste which have gone to the annotation and translation of these memoirs. Having said this, we feel free to express our astonishment that even to beguile "the still evenings of a mid-Sussex winter" two persons could have been found who were satisfied to expend their time, and actually to be enthusiastic, over such a task.

Feeling bound to verify or to discard an opinion formed early in our task, we read the book conscientiously from cover to cover, lest we should miss that which might explain matters. But our bewilderment only grew deeper; and when we left off we were still asking ourselves what benefit to the student of history or manners could accrue from the 340 pages due to the industry we have acknowledged. The official title of the Baronne d'Aulnoy's contribution to history is the high-sounding one 'Memoirs of the Court of England.' It is tittle-tattle couched in a form which every student of the time knows to be ridiculously untrue to fact.

The 340 pages mentioned are—except for foot-notes—occupied by the supposed doings and sayings of certain persons, male and female, at the Court of Charles II. in 1675. The protagonists are, among the men, Monmouth, Buckingham, Arran, Norwich, Argyll, the Prince of Neuburg, and others; among the women, the wives of such as these as had wives, with Moll Kirke, Margaret Blagge—so the editors at

least identify them under the feigned names—and one or two more. The book is the record of their supposed rivalries, jealousies, deceptions, sighs, despairs, protestations, reproaches, quarrels, reconciliations, languishings, furies, ecstasies, virtuous repulses, chaste resolutions, coy yieldings, outraged hearts, and so forth. The one definite impression left is of the childishness of almost everybody concerned, it being assumed that the incidents at which the writer was not present, or the conversations which she could not have heard, really took place. The reader on the lookout for anything which will mate with Pepys or De Grammont will be disappointed. When the last page comes—when, to our infinite relief, the Baronne asks to be permitted to leave off for the time—they are all at it still; no one has got any forwarder. "The manners"—so say the editors truly—"are irreproachable, and there is not a sentence that is indelicate." We could almost wish that this were not so. Some sound blackguardism, such as really was prevalent, would have relieved the inanity. The characters, indeed, are always trying for it, but never succeed. Duels and seductions are suggested, but do not come off. Except that one of the women throws an inkpot, successfully, at another—or at one of the men—or is it a man who throws it?—that Monmouth is let out of a window in a basket which gets stuck half-way to the ground; that some of the women belabour others of the women with goloshes (this matter of goloshes is the one original thing we have found, and remembered); that Buckingham plays the fool as a sorcerer; that another gains his ends by the common trick of a false marriage—apart from these and a few similar diversions, there is nothing in the incidents which will serve to carry off the absurdities of the conversations.

The personality and career, social and literary, of the writer, form the subject of an elaborate Introduction, and there are some interesting portraits. The volume is not, however, wholly concerned with the Court of Charles II.; indeed, we think it possible that the detailed inquiry into the question whether the King had married Lucy Walter or not is the real *raison d'être* of the book. The 80 pages of close print which form this appendix, certainly collect and analyze every available piece of information with astonishing industry, fairness, and perseverance; and the inquiry will probably be the final effort of investigators into this curious and apparently insoluble question. We wish that it had been possible to reach some tangible result. But the writer is compelled to end with the confession that "we do not know if Lucy Walter was or was not the wife of King Charles II." It is added, however, that

"this doubt is no excuse for the persistent blackening of her character in other respects. Unless it is that her claim was so overwhelming that, only, by thus besmirching her reputation past recovery, an excuse sufficiently strong for the repudiation of her, or of hers, could be found."

*English Merchants and the Spanish Inquisition in the Canaries: Extracts from the Archives in possession of the Marquess of Bute.* Edited for the Royal Historical Society by L. de Alberti and A. B. Wallis Chapman. (South Square, Gray's Inn, the Society.)

THERE are no startling or sensational revelations in these papers, and Mr. Wallis Chapman's statement seems to be justified that the chief impression they give is "that of the mass of living interdependent private interests which existed apart from the wars and policies of states." Commercial interests were stronger than religious antipathies; the English trade with the Canaries was even more important to Spain than to England; and the Inquisition records show that the treaty of 1604 "rather legalized than re-established" the nominally prohibited intercourse between the faithful and the heretics.

According to Millares, the number of Englishmen actually punished by the Canary Inquisition amounted to no more than one burnt in person and four in effigy, besides twenty-four reconciled and penanced. As to those imprisoned in the secret cells, their lot does not appear to have been so pitiable as sensational stories represented. The Holy Office prisons were carefully regulated, and their administration was much milder than that of civil jails; the prisoners were well fed, and allowed a good deal of latitude—so much, indeed, that in most cases they ultimately succeeded in effecting their escape. The allegations as to torture were shown by Dr. Lea to have been exaggerated out of all reason; and there is only one case even mentioned in the present records. Granting this, however, we think Mr. de Alberti's handling of this branch of the subject is rather too much like special pleading. The great delay in dealing with cases—a hardship not peculiar to those under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical tribunals in the Spanish dominions—seems to have been the chief grievance of the Inquisition prisoners.

The editing of these records is careful and well-informed, Mr. Wallis Chapman supplying, besides his share of the Introduction, some very useful appendices. Additions might, however, have been made to the notes. How many readers, we wonder, know what "orchel" and "shumack" are, or have precise notions as to "bulls and jubilees." The technical terms "relaxation" and "relaxed in effigy" might also with advantage have been explained. The Spanish text will be useful for comparison to those who know the language.

The confessions of Bartholomew Cole form the longest and most generally interesting section of the records. This English merchant confessed under torture that he was not a Scotchman, as he had previously asserted (trade between England and Spain being at this time of war



prohibited), and also confessed that he was "a heretic and pirate, who sailed the seas for plunder." But he seems to have become a genuine convert, unless he were an out-and-out hypocrite, animated by interested motives, for his later confessions were volunteered and avowedly a matter of conscience. He declared that he had made a copy of a letter shown to him at Plymouth (which copy he had burnt or thrown into the sea) from the Sultan to Queen Elizabeth, acceding to the latter's intercession on behalf of the King of Poland, and also promising to forbid the exportation of wheat and war material from Turkey.

"to be used against the Queen of England to the benefit of the King of Spain, and that which related to his Majesty [the King of Spain] was expressed in wicked and scandalous language, and he further said that he was greatly pleased at the victory the Queen had won over the Spanish Armada, for which he gave thanks to God the Father."

This seems to be in general accordance with the facts of the European situation; and Cole's detailed accounts of the manner in which English trade was maintained with the Spanish dominions, through the Hanse towns, Flemish and Breton ports, and by means of Scottish stamps affixed in England, can be fully corroborated. Cole also makes statements about Irish trade relations with Spain during the time that Sir John Perrot was president of Ireland; and he implicates various residents in the Canaries in the contraband English trade. Cole had evidently made up his mind to become a thoroughgoing renegade. He, however, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and absolutely prohibited from returning to sea, and he appeared with several others of his countrymen in the last public *auto-da-fé* in Canary, December 21st, 1597.

The case of Hugh Wingfield, a soldier accused of apostasy and piracy, is not without interest. A man of some education, he pleaded ignorance of the Catholic faith and expressed a wish for instruction; but when he professed himself satisfied, his conversion was not accepted as genuine. Some of the evidence against him was elicited by leading questions. From the account he gives of his life he seems to have been pressed in turn as sailor and soldier. Probably Wingfield's accuser was justified in suspecting the sincerity of his conversion, for, being given the liberty of the city of Canary under oath not to leave it, he made his escape.

One of the other English prisoners, a fisherman named Ware, when questioned as to what a Lutheran was, said

"that he understands that to be a Lutheran means not to attend mass and to steal, and he could give no other explication whatever."

In another case the Council of the General Inquisition (commonly called the Suprema), being appealed to by the Inquisition of the Canaries, returns the somewhat Delphic reply, "Your worship should proceed and act in accordance

with justice." A later appeal (1594) elicited a distinct snub to the local Inquisitor for excess of zeal. Dr. Claudio de la Cuenca is instructed to expedite the cases pending "with all brevity and justice," and he is not to take proceedings against any masters or mariners, or any foreigners, or against their ships or property, unless he have previously received information that they have "offended against the faith within the dominions of the Spanish crown." He should have reported before taking action, "especially when such inconvenience exists in that Inquisition with respect to funds and prisons."

*Christianity: the Sources of its Teaching and Symbolism.* By J. B. Hannay. (Francis Griffiths.)

THIS can only be fitly described as a "crank" book. The author starts from the assumption that the idea of sex has permeated all religions from the outset, and that with this was later combined the worship of the Sun. This idea he pursues through nearly four hundred jerky and incoherent pages, and succeeds in showing, to his own satisfaction at least, that the reigning religions of the day, including Christianity, can be traced back to this primitive concept. "The symbols of eternal life," we read at the beginning, "are always closely associated with the facts of reproduction." From this premise he deduces that "Phallism was the earliest cult known to man," and he pursues this to the triumphant conclusion:—

"We have seen every religious idea which is ruling the Western nations to-day having its early sources in the Accadian and Babylonian myths, some of which came, no doubt, from the great mother of all religions, India."

As our earliest records of "Accadian" or Sumerian beliefs go back to at least 7000 B.C., and those of India are some five or six millennia later, this inversion of chronological order will give the experienced reader some measure of the book.

Mr. Hannay's methods of proving his thesis do not, indeed, differ from those adopted by other writers with similar ideas. Conventions as to decency vary much from one age or stage of culture to another, although it would be a mistake to assume, as those with little first-hand knowledge of archaeology are apt to do, that the transition is always from the lesser show of modesty to the greater. Hence a number of things were written about, carved in sculpture, and represented in paintings by the nations of classical antiquity which we now pass over in silence. These *tacenda* had, as a rule, no more to do with religion than with politics; but whenever any evidence of their presence occurs in things connected with the worship of the gods, it is laid hold of by a certain class of writers as proof that the funda-

mental ideas of religion in all ages are indecent. Thus among the hieroglyphic characters are found representations of parts of the human body not now portrayed in work intended to be publicly exhibited. The Egyptians saw nothing more improper in these than we do in the use of words to which a perverted mind might attach an obscene meaning. Yet Mr. Hannay regards the presence of these word-signs—they are nothing more—on the walls of the temples and in the cartouches of Egyptian kings as proof that the grossest indecency entered into both the ritual and the dogma of the ancient Egyptian religion.

To a writer with such a point of view nothing comes amiss. If the indecency required to prove a point be not immediately patent, it can always be imagined by the convenient theory of euphemism. "Head, foot, thigh, heel, hand, toe," to quote Mr. Hannay's phrase, when occurring in the Bible, do not mean what they appear to mean, but denote other parts of the human anatomy, which a belated respect for decency has clothed with these veils. Such a method will enable anybody to prove anything, and it is largely helped by a disposition to hail any apparent identity of sound as betokening similarity of meaning. Thus Mr. Hannay tells us that Pallas means "Phallos," "Gee-urges" (or George) "Creator," and Isaiah, "Issa [i.e., Jesus] is Jah." He also thinks that Palladium is derived from "Phallus-god," "divines" from "dei vini," and that "Soter Kosmoi [sic]" means "Saviour of the world." But what can we expect from an author who writes of Plutarch's "de Isis et Osiris," says that Kaiser is "a Babylonian and Egyptian name meaning God of the Earth," and thinks that Mr. "L. W. King of the British Museum" wrote 'The Gnostics and their Remains'?

Here are two further dicta which will not pass muster: "Sex seems to be inherent in matter, as we see it stretching back to the very lowest form of life." Yet Mr. Hannay should know—for we see he is a member of several learned societies—that sex is a comparatively late-comer in the history of animal organisms, and that the lowest forms of life reproduce themselves asexually. Again, he asserts that "the Confessional, the special engine of the Catholic Church, was the practice of the Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and all so-called Pagan countries." Of this he adduces no shadow of proof, and the idea of (say) Pericles or Horace going to confession would make a schoolboy laugh.

The object of—or, perhaps, we ought to say the excuse for—the book is to be found in the last chapter, where, under the heading of 'The Future,' Mr. Hannay tells us that "our first duty is to eliminate the great god fear from the life of man," and sketches a happy, if Utopian state of things, including some drastic measures. Advocates of social reform will hardly be helped by such a work as this.



## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## Theology.

**Lester (Rev. H. A.) and Jennings (Eveline B.),** SIMPLE LESSONS ON THE LIFE OF OUR LORD, 1/6 net. Longmans

One of the "London Diocesan Sunday School Manuals," which are issued as an attempt to meet the desire of the Bishop of London's Sunday School Council for a series of manuals providing definite Church teaching. Here we have fifty-two lessons on the life and teaching of Christ which are intended for children between the ages of eight and ten. They are arranged so that, after engaging attention by questions concerning, perhaps, home or school life, the teacher is gradually able to lead up to the real aim of his lesson.

**Moulton (James Hope),** RELIGIONS AND RELIGION, a Study of the Science of Religion, Pure and Applied, 3/6 C. H. Kelly

This volume deals with the history of religions from a comparative point of view. The writer advances his ideas on the subject in an attractive manner, and concludes with a chapter on the direction in which missionary effort should be directed in the future.

**Sunday Schools and Religious Education:** SERMONS AND ADDRESSES, edited by Rev. H. A. Lester and Canon Morley Stevenson, with an Introduction by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 3/6 net. Longmans

A collection of sermons and addresses, in which the Bishops of London, Manchester, Lichfield, Stepney, and Kensington, Canon Morley Stevenson, the Rev. W. Hume Campbell, the Rev. H. A. Lester, and others give their views on religious education. The Countess-Dowager of Chichester, who deals specially with the duties of mothers, refers to the cinematograph and picture postcards. We are glad to learn that a censorship of the latter has been established in three seaside resorts. It is urgently needed in most of them.

**Wilson (Daniel),** THE DIVINE AUTHORITY AND PERPETUAL OBLIGATION OF THE LORD'S DAY ASSERTED IN SEVEN SERMONS, 1/ net. Thynne

These sermons by a late Bishop of Calcutta (best known in England as Vicar of Islington) were delivered at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington, so far back as 1830. This reprint of the third edition contains a Preface by Canon A. E. Barnes-Lawrence.

## Law.

**Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation,** JULY, 5/ net. John Murray

Amongst the chief articles in this number we note 'The Teaching of Roman Law,' by Prof. Girard; 'Legal Education in the United States,' by Prof. W. Harrison Moore; and 'Problems of Roman Criminal Law,' by Mr. W. D. Aston. In the "Great Jurists of the World" series Mr. J. C. Ledlie deals with Gaius, Dr. Coleman Phillips with Andrea Alciati, and Mr. J. E. de Montmorency with Robert Joseph Pothier. The volume is completed by a review of legislation during 1911.

## Poetry.

**Andrews (Margaret Lovell),** ON PASSIVE SERVICE, 2/6 net. Goschen

The author of this volume of verse betrays an originality of thought and execution that succeed at once in arresting attention. There is a quality about her work which, though it is curiously unequal in parts, places it above the ordinary level. The subtle humour of the little poem entitled 'The Widow' makes it worthy of quotation here:—

He loved his garden. While a bird  
Chirped near the gravel walk,  
They'd only share with any third  
The pauses of their talk.  
He loved his fire. And while a dog  
Stretched feet towards the blaze,  
They'd only want flame's monologue  
To mark their passing days.  
And so he came to sixty years,  
A surly man and stout.  
Ah! you were ill to live with, dear,—  
And worse to live without.

The book is full of promise.

**"Carr Point,"** A ROMANCE OF FILEY IN THE DAYS OF CROMWELL, 1/6 net. Long

The author has taken certain liberties with the history of Filey, for which he makes apology in the Preface. His "romance" is cast in the shape of one long connected poem in seven scenes, illustrated by local views reproduced from photographs. We cannot say much for the verse, which is decidedly prosy.

**Hall (W. Robert),** GLIMPSES OF THE UNSEEN, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

A collection of verses, mainly on the subject of divine love. Some of them are sympathetically written, and 'An Infant crying in the Night' is more attractive than most. The writer certainly has imagination, but his description of "the wild"—

...Where moss makes a cushion  
Tenderly I place my hands  
Round a fresh-opened primrose,

strikes us as being slightly inapt.

**Pocket-Book Series:** LYRICS FROM THE DRAMATISTS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AGE, and LYRICS FROM THE SONG-BOOKS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AGE, both edited by A. H. Bullen, 1/ net each. Sidgwick & Jackson

These handy little reprints should meet with a warm welcome from lovers of English poetry. They contain almost every good lyric written at a time when the poorest song-writer could hardly fail in music. Mr. Bullen's Introductions and notes are of permanent value, and his tables of first lines will be useful for reference.

**Poems of John Stewart of Baldynneis,** from the MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, edited by Thomas Crockett: Vol. II. (Text.) Scottish Text Society

These poems, apart from the translations, show that the author was a student of Skelton, Henryson and the post-Chaucerians, and the "Rhétoriciens," as well as of contemporary Elizabethans. His versification is of the order he describes:—

Syn for to pen their purpois prompt and plaine  
Both to and fro thay pouise the tabill oft,  
And byte their nails, And greis their fingers vrag,  
To draw their versis ether schort or lang.

Vol. I., containing the editorial part of the work, has not yet appeared.

**Rhoades (James),** THE CITY OF THE FIVE GATES, 1/ net. Chapman & Hall

A long poem, ambitious in design, and often effective in execution, but marred here and there by lines that halt somewhat sadly. Thus such lines as

'Tis but part payment of an age-long debt  
are robbed of their effect when followed at no great distance by

And all the plumes of ecstasy 'gan droop,

or  
The tinsel-gauded pleasures of sin.

Mr. Rhoades at his simplest is also at his best.

## Bibliography.

**Birmingham, THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FREE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, APRIL 1ST, 1912, TO MARCH 31ST, 1913. The Librarian**

The report notes two important changes made during the past year for the convenience of readers: the time allowed for reading has been extended to fourteen days; and borrowers' tickets, which hitherto could be used only at the library from which they were issued, are now made available at any library in the city. Two noteworthy additions to the Reference Library are the almost complete files of *Aris's Gazette* and its successor, *The Birmingham Daily Gazette*, from the beginning in 1741 to 1900, and a collection of the old Rate-Books of the parishes now included in the Birmingham Union, dating from 1751. As these records contain the names of many Birmingham people which do not appear elsewhere, they should be of considerable value for genealogical purposes.

## History and Biography.

**History (A) of Wye Church and Wye College,** compiled from Various Sources by C. S. Orwin and S. Williams, 7/6 Ashford, 'Kentish Express' Office

The past of the little town of Wye in Kent offers a good deal of interest, and the authors deal here only with the church and College, though they have collected enough material to justify a further volume.

They have shown great industry in collecting information from various quarters concerning the fine church, and give some quaint details from the registers. A beautiful Jacobean chest has been preserved, but the papers it holds do not go back beyond the eighteenth century. 'The Old Book of Wye,' a churchwardens' record dating from the earliest years of Henry VIII., seems to have been lost, though extracts from it have been used by previous historians.

The College, as now known, is a flourishing institution for the promotion of agriculture, but it boasts some fine work belonging to the religious foundation of that notable Churchman, Cardinal Kempe, of whose career an attractive summary is added. The regulations of this college, for which Kempe obtained a licence in 1432, are curious. The Fellows were prohibited from "those diversions which are called Summer Games," and from following new and foolish fashions in clothes. Their shoes were to be "without beaks," i.e., long points curving upwards.

The illustrations are good, and so is the Index.

We look forward to the continuation of the history concerning the manor and other notable things. Olantigh Park contains, or used to contain, a great botanical rarity, *Orchis hircina*.

**Oza (Keshavlal L.),** THE CONFESSIONS OF A GRADUATE, 1/ net. Madras, G.R.C. Press

This volume takes the form of a letter to an acquaintance about to embrace literature as a career, and dilates mainly upon the futility of such a course, with illustrations from the writer's experience. There is a wealth of quotation from English classics, and one or two sallies of humour are quite amusing. The book is interesting more as a study of Indian character than for any useful information to be derived from it. The incessant quotations grow wearisome in time, and suggest that life is mainly to be viewed as illustrating literature.

**Presterne (Tom),** HARBORNE "ONCE UPON A TIME," 2/6 net.

Birmingham, Cornish Bros.: London, Simpkin & Marshall

This is a volume of homely talk, written in a most modest way, with no pretension to literary art, yet with much charm, and with a rough and natural ability which holds the attention of the reader.

Mr. Presterne's memory takes him back to the days when Harborne (now lost in Birmingham) was a quiet country village, and throughout his pages his old parish is always affectionately called "the village." He has put into print many facts which will be valued by those who know Harborne and the surrounding district, and there are little things which will appeal to a wider circle. His description, for instance, of the way in which people at Harborne, in his own time, made nails and carried them to Birmingham on their backs, returning with a bundle of iron for their next week's work, is extremely interesting, and it takes one back to what seems a time far more distant than it really is.

The chief defect of the book is an absence of dates. It is almost impossible to make even a good guess at the periods to which Mr. Presterne refers. He is also a little prone to recur to the "good old times," which, seen from this end of a long life, have lost much of the appalling discomfort which they undoubtedly—as shown by the author himself—possessed. A strong feeling against the High Church party may make certain pages distasteful to some people, but those who read on cannot fail to be pleased with this gossip about an interesting "village," which is presented in a well-printed and prettily illustrated volume.

**Raine (G. E.),** THE REAL LLOYD GEORGE, 1/net.

Although Mr. Raine's performance cannot compare in volume with the eulogies that some of Mr. Lloyd George's admirers have been bringing out, it is an almost inevitable attempt at a counterblast. The stress of politics produces such things, which are for the most part ephemeral.

**Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, 1066-1154:** Vol. I. REGESTA WILLELMI CONQUESTORIS ET WILLELMI RUFI, 1066-1100, edited, with Notes and Indexes, by H. W. C. Davis, with the assistance of R. J. Whitwell, 15/net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

This volume, the first of a series of three which are to cover the period between the Norman Conquest and the accession of the Plantagenets, is a valuable contribution to knowledge, not only as affording an opportunity of taking stock of the documents available, and adding to their number, but also as attempting to discriminate between authentic and spurious charters, and putting the results of experts at the service of the less skilled historian. The question of the value to be placed upon these spurious charters is important: apocryphal documents are often more interesting than genuine ones, because they are always produced to meet an immediate want. The object of many of them seems to have been to produce written evidence of a grant or confirmation in courts which refused to accept the only proof which could be offered of a viva-voce donation; while others are copies of lost documents, and others again obvious forgeries.

The Introduction contains a study of the pre-Conquest Chancery, especially of the relation of the royal chapel and the king's priests to the office of Chancellor, a title which appears first in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In a succeeding

chapter the editor establishes a list of chancellors for the reign of the Conqueror, and gives a list of his chaplains, followed by an itinerary of William I., and a study of the great officers of the time: stallers, dapifers or seneschals, chamberlains, constables, butlers, and dispensers. We are disposed to think that in the chapter on 'Justice and Administration in the Charters' the editor assumes a larger amount of system than we can suppose in the days of William I. Judicial forms, apart from a few well-known matters, were very much those of the "cadi under the palm-tree." The paragraphs on local administration sum up in a clear and convincing way the indications derived from the documents. The Indexes are complete and accurate.

### Sports and Pastimes.

**Cole's Intellect Sharpener and Family Amuser,** CONTAINING 2,000 CHOICE RIDDLES AND 500 AMUSING PUZZLES AND GAMES, 2/net. Melbourne, Cole; London, Stanley Paul

A crude and crudely illustrated volume. However, no doubt children will be able to cull some amusement from it, though we are unable to endorse the publishers' statement in the Preface that "it is one of the hundred best books." Various games are briefly mentioned. Thus chess gets a third of a page, and is commended because "it does not induce the cursed habit of gambling." Franklin's view that the game "is never played for money" is quoted as if it was decisive to-day.

### Sociology.

**Hamilton (Cosmo),** A PLEA FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION, 2/6 net. Chatto & Windus  
It is an unusual pleasure to be able to endorse heartily words printed by publishers on the cover of a book as an indication of its contents:—

"Mr. Cosmo Hamilton here makes a passionate appeal to clergymen, teachers, and University authorities to attack modern degeneracy at its root, to instruct boys and girls candidly on all questions of sex, to insist that God shall be restored to schools and colleges, and that faith shall no longer be ruled out of all child-training. Only so, he says, can we rid ourselves of a state of things that is sapping the vitality of the race."

**Holley (Horace),** THE MODERN SOCIAL RELIGION, 5/net. Sidgwick & Jackson

Mr. Holley is not so much imbued with the newly awakened social spirit of the age as cognizant of it. He recognizes, for instance, that men who are regarded by the majority as "simple," yet outdistance their fellows in length of vision; also that the Feminist Movement is one not to be judged by its excrescences, but by the healthy spirit of glad sacrifice in the interest of the future inherent in it. Such being the case, we were surprised to find what we consider a comparative failure in understanding not only the breadth of Christ's teaching, but also the distance that separates His gospel from its representation and representatives to-day. For instance, where our author says, "If Christianity and Socialism be inalterably opposed, so much the worse for Christianity," we should have expected the last word to be "Socialism."

We agree with him in seeing in many movements of the day a tendency to an international synthesis which will culminate the world's political evolution, and we are glad he does not fall into the error of dogmatizing as to the goal of the world's moral evolution. That is an end which seems to recede rather than draw nearer as our strength of vision increases; or, to express it differently, the climber who gets near enough to read the signpost on

one summit finds indications there of the way to attain a higher altitude. As such a signpost we regard the Bahai movement, with its breaking down of the barriers dividing sect from sect and class from class. That movement suggests a fulfilment of St. Paul's dictum that hereafter there shall be neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, for we are all one in Christ Jesus.

We fear, again, the author will be widely misunderstood when he speaks of Christianity as permanently a failure. If its interpretation by the many of to-day is to be everlasting, we agree; but if the fuller understanding (towards which such movements as the Bahai help us) is to increase, as we believe it will, we do not. The author, modest as he is, would probably be the last man to affirm that he himself is capable of expounding the very spirit of the Bahai movement. We are surprised, however, to find that he allows himself to indulge in what is almost derision of even the outward forms of other religious denominations. Not so is unity to be fostered. He appears also to wish to convict Christ's teaching of a neglect of social relationship in an endeavour to concentrate on personal relationship. To us the strength of Christ's teaching lies in the fact that His searching words reach a crowd individually. Mr. Holley appears almost to belaud Socialism at the expense of Christianity, but to speak of Ethical Socialism is surely to employ two words where one, Christianity, would be sufficient. The business side of Socialism is different. It is an application of Christ's principles of war against mammon and misuse to our modern conditions.

**Lewinski (Jan St.),** THE ORIGIN OF PROPERTY AND THE FORMATION OF THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY, 3/6 net. Constable

Individual property in land, according to Dr. Lewinski, came first; the village community was only forced into existence through efforts to equalize the product of the soil amongst cultivators. The universal application of two forces—labour, and what Dr. Lewinski calls by the unfortunate name of "individual scarcity"—has, according to the author, produced everywhere similar phenomena and similar developments. This theory—which, we need hardly point out, directly contradicts the theories of Maine and Seeböhm—is based largely on recent Russian research into the customs of various Siberian tribes and the occupation of land in Russia itself.

**Re-Bartlett (Lucy),** TOWARDS LIBERTY, 1/net. Longmans

A high ideal illumines these three essays on the Woman Movement, and Mrs. Re-Bartlett—herself presumably not a Militant—attempts to justify what she calls a policy of "excess" by expressing the underlying motives and significance of present-day Militancy. She gives the philosophical aspect and explanation of excess in all growth and reform; but this is scarcely a justification, for what is natural is not necessarily unavoidable, as the author recognizes when she says: "Balance—a perfect balance—is surely the crown and symbol of the developed forces of the human being." Other striking utterances are scattered throughout the book, e.g., "Untrammelled will can never be self-will," and "Complete dedication alone leads to Truth." The inner meaning of the feminist spirit is hinted at in passages depicting man's "interest" in woman, whereby "he is asking a human creature of different genus for her light upon the great mystery of life." To the sentence "But the prac-



tical question is not what woman's rights are, but what her powers are," we would add, "and what her duties are."

Mrs. Re-Bartlett assigns the right proportional value to mere legislation, and indicates that the social consciousness is a more effective factor in progress; yet she does not emphasize, or even mention, the necessity for economic changes before liberty is obtained for women—or the mass of men either. She believes that the home will continue to be woman's chief sphere, though not her sole one; but that women must assert their own point of view and be themselves more truly, and, since the mission of womanhood through actual or potential motherhood is the custody of others, it must include the love of others for it to become worthy. She pleads for a wider vision and slower judgment with regard to Militancy, since the workers therein are impersonal in their efforts; yet we suspect that the ideas of unconventionality and strength of will and purpose are in her mind, rather than that of physical violence.

The fundamental philosophy on which the book relies is vague, and it does not recognize that at our stage of evolution more progress is effected by gradual development from the existing order than by upheaval; but it is inspiring, broad, and sympathetic.

**Report of the Seventh General Meeting of the Committee of the International Association for Labour Legislation**, held at Zurich, September 10th to 12th, 1912, together with the ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, and APPENDICES. P. S. King

Probably the most attractive paper to English readers will be 'The Working of the Trade Boards Act in Great Britain,' by Miss Constance Smith.

Among the dead honoured was the founder and former Vice-President of the British Section, the late proprietor of *The Athenæum*.

This Report, which we are glad to have, might well serve as an example to our own Government, who limit the utility of Blue-books by not forwarding copies of them to the press.

**Sandeman (George), SOCIAL RENEWAL**, 2/6 net. Heinemann

Among the plethora of books coming under the heading of Sociology, it is a relief to find one—and that a small one—making its appeal mainly to the individual to concentrate attention first, and at all cost, on living a life in accordance with proclaimed tenets, before setting out to convert and govern others. It is unfortunately true that the majority of us are allowing ourselves to be forced into unworthy work for the sake of what we call "our living," whilst some of us seek to counteract our unprofitable energies by taking part in our spare time in what we call "good works." Happy is he to-day who can regard work as religion, and has no need to go beyond it to serve his fellows.

The author truly says: "All work, life, suffering, thoughts and affections are social service or dis-service." Hope lies in the fact that the world is sick of seeking distraction from the realities of life, and is asking why life should not be a joy in itself. Only those who have abandoned thought of their own luxury and ease find serenity in quiet, steady activity outside the welter of unrealities.

We had marked passages with which we disagree, but we prefer not to say anything which may detract from our appreciation of the big simplicity of the work.

**Sociological Review**, JULY, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes  
This number includes an article by Mr. J. A. Hobson, entitled 'Scientific Management,' in which he discusses the psychophysiological aspect of business; some notes by Mr. Maurice S. Thompson on 'Social and Economic Conditions in Greece'; and 'The Unconscious Reason in Social Evolution,' by Mr. A. E. Crawley, in which he advances the idea that man's social institutions were built up by reason, but not by conscious reason, as is implied by the Social Contract theory.

### Philology.

**Classen (E.), ON VOWEL ALLITERATION IN THE OLD GERMANIC LANGUAGES.**

Manchester University Press

This contribution to the study of Old Germanic metric resolves itself mainly into a defence and elaboration of Axel Kock's theory, propounded about a score of years ago, that in Germanic verse the identity of the vowels was originally regarded as no less necessary for alliteration than that of the consonants, and that the practice of alliterating different vowels without distinction gradually came about, principally in consequence of the phonetic changes to which vowels are so much more liable than initial consonants. Certainly the other theories that have been advanced in explanation of the practice are open to objection: the old glottal stop theory has gratuitously to assume, not only the presence of the "spiritus lenis" in Old Germanic, but also the conscious perception of it on the part of the hearer; and the sonority theory of Kauffmann perhaps ignores to an undue extent the differences between the individual vowels in its stress upon the general similarity of the vowel-effect as such. Unfortunately, the difficulties in the way of adequately testing Kock's theory are very great, and anything like conclusive proof is unobtainable, but Mr. Classen has at least brought the evidence together in a convenient form. His examination of the lines with vowel alliteration in 'Bēowulf,' the 'Heliand,' and the Old Norse songs of the Elder Edda is clearly tabulated, and on the whole we think that it lends support to the theory of identical vowels. It certainly goes to discredit the view that the general rule was for the alliterative vowels to be different rather than identical.

### School-Books.

**Minssen (B.), SINGLE TERM FRENCH READERS IN SIX ELEMENTARY BOOKS OF GRADUATED DIFFICULTY: Term I., 9d.; Term II., 1/** Rivingtons

The first instalments of a new set of French Readers, which aim at leading the young student from the simplest sentences to the standard required for taking up ordinary easy Readers with success. Some short stories are included, and to each part is added a vocabulary.

**School Latin Classics: VERGIL, ÆNEID, BOOK II.,** edited by J. F. Richards, 1/6 University Tutorial Press

The Introduction gives a brief account of the life and works of Virgil, and the subject and character of the 'Æneid.' The author discusses the questions why Virgil was so widely read in his own time, and why he is still read to-day. His answer to the latter is that, if we want to study Latin at all, we want to study it at its best, and Virgil is one among a very small number of writers who show what the language in its highest development really was. The notes are helpful and eminently sensible, and there is an adequate vocabulary.

### Fiction.

**Albanesi (E. Maria), PETER, A PARASITE,** "Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels."

We can recommend this book for holiday reading. The landed proprietor who prefers to leave his proper business to another and work in the slums as a doctor does not seem very like life, but the resultant difficulties are piquant, and social life is treated with agreeable ease and lightness.

**Askew (Alice and Claude), GON'S CLAY,** 6/ Fisher Unwin

The false sentiment by which this novel is throughout disfigured needs to counterbalance its merits we cannot discover. Its plot is old, the persons are mere puppets, and the style is commonplace and inflated.

**Benda (Julien), THE YOKE OF PITY (L'ORDINATION),** translated by Gilbert Cannan, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

Many years ago there used to be a popular toy called a zoetrope, a revolving cylinder pierced with loopholes which yielded glimpses of a moving panorama within and set up an illusion of actual motion. M. Benda's novel is written upon a plan similar to that of the zoetrope. It is a necklace of separate beads, each of which represents some phase of thought or feeling divided by an interval of time from the one before and the one after it. It is to be hoped that his method will not find imitators. The reader is jolted and disconcerted, and the air of preciousness is not agreeable. The central theory of the book—the impossibility of a man's feeling at the same time a passionate devotion to the pursuit of ideas and a passionate affection for wife or child—is new and interesting, although not so important to humanity at large as the author seems to suppose. Of course, the thesis is not proved; no story of imaginary persons proves anything beyond the possibility of creating such persons in such situations. In the case, moreover, of 'L'Ordination,' the morbid supersensibility of the hero debars him from serving as a type of man in general. The story remains, therefore, merely a picture of a somewhat abnormal person's sufferings and struggles. As such it exhibits subtlety and insight, distorted a little by the rigid framework of the original scheme.

Mr. Cannan's translation is good, although it may be doubted whether 'The Yoke of Pity'—in itself an excellent title—exactly fits the author's design.

**Burgess (L. A.), WITH DRUMS UNMUFFLED,** 6/ Mills & Boon

A harmless, sentimental little tale, chiefly concerned with a nursemaid's love-affair, the scene for the most part being laid in Gibraltar.

**Cole (Sophie), PENELOPE'S DOORS,** 6/ Mills & Boon

Fortune shuts one door only to open another for Penelope, who insists on believing that the fickle jade will be consistent. Her brave outlook on life saves not only herself from disaster, but at least one of her three dependent nieces, who is rescued from the nearest thing to a villain in the book by a music-hall comedian. The latter gentleman also acts the hero at a fire, moved thereto by Penelope's danger, and finally marries her. The telling is discursive, and there is little merit in it before the closing chapters; but the tale itself is healthy, and the leading characters do not fade out of memory with the closing of the book.

**Eldorado, LIFE SKETCHES,** 6/ Drane  
A collection of short stories, mostly sentimental and all insipid.



**Harcourt (Cyril), THE WORLD'S DAUGHTER,**  
6/ Lane

Far other than a daughter of the world is the heroine of this book. In fact, the reader may at first well imagine that the scene is to be throughout a serpentless Eden. We thought so, and kept our eyes glued to the page, knowing well that if we looked up we should be disabused by the evidence of the trail that the serpent has left. After the inevitable pair had met on a London platform there were only two people in the world for them, though they had to find their garden prosaically in a train. The garden found, unfortunately a pond for bathing was also discovered, and on the bank was the snake. We became aware of his presence directly Eve (*alias* Ursula) thought that Adam (*alias* Jerry) thought that she was indelicate. When she considered donning either his pyjamas or a bathing costume, we decided there was more artistry about the fig leaves of her prototype. The serpent was now awake, and they "sinned." She, however, did not know it till an emissary of the Church pointed it out to her at the evening's sermon. The next day, Adam not being at hand, she decided that penance was necessary, and telegraphed an unexplained but irrevocable parting message. Though entirely unconvincing, her action will probably be appreciated by the reader, as the assumption of innocence had become cloying. Eve's penance took the form of hospital nursing, but the arrangement was very unsatisfactory to Adam, because he evidently had no leaning towards social service, and consequently took to drink among other diversions.

All ends well, and we close the novel with a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Harcourt for having spent some refreshing hours. He writes with an infectious gaiety which his utter inconsequence fails to mar. The printing is occasionally odd.

**Le Queux (William), THE ROOM OF SECRETS,**  
6/ Ward & Lock

Concerns the hunting down of a homicidal maniac with artistic tendencies by one who almost fell a victim to his scheming. There is a good deal of ingenuity in the way in which the plot is worked out. The mystery, however, rests mainly on the refusal of the maniac's daughter to disclose his address.

**Rhys (Cadvan), DANIEL EVELYN, HERETIC,**  
6/ Drane

A dreary Welsh story, chiefly concerned with trite theological disputation, and studded with prayers and sermons *in extenso*. The author's style is laboured and uninteresting.

**Wife Imperative (A),** by a Peer, New Edition,  
1/ net. Long

The plot of this book is rather reminiscent of 'The Prisoner of Zenda.' The lightness of the narrative is more attractive than the taste it reveals.

### Pamphlet.

**Black (William George), GLASGOW CROSS,**  
with a Suggestion as to the Origin of  
Scottish Market Crosses.

Glasgow and Edinburgh, Hodge  
In this pamphlet Dr. Black suggests "a common origin alike for the Market Cross of Scotland and the Perron of such Continental towns as Liège"; but he acknowledges that his theory is open to criticism. He gives a detailed history of the Glasgow Cross in particular, and he traces the establishment of such monuments, made into crosses in Christian days, back to a column which took the place of an earlier stone of justice, slightly raised, on which the judge sat.

### General.

**Dykes (Mary), RAINBOW WINGS.**

Manchester, Lawlors  
Many of these little sketches have already appeared in *The Manchester City News*, but they deserve the chance of a wider publicity in volume form. They are full of a delicate imagination, daintily written, and refreshingly healthy.

**George (Eric), NATIONAL SERVICE AND NATIONAL EDUCATION,** with an Introduction by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinch, 1/ net. P. S. King

This is an alternative scheme to the proposals put forward by the National Service League. One of the author's main proposals is that physical military training should accompany, *pari passu*, other educational activities before the age of 18.

His suggestion of a minimum of a year at a boarding school is more open to objection, but the learning of a trade as part of every one's education has much to commend it. We doubt whether it is good policy on the part of a proselytizer to try to meet objections before they are made; if success crowns the effort, it merely means the elimination of discussion, and discussion is a thing to be sought after.

**Gordon (Alexander), HERESY, ITS ANCIENT WRONGS AND MODERN RIGHTS IN THESE KINGDOMS,** 1/ net. Lindsey Press

A record of religious persecution and repressive legislation. The author's aim is "to uphold... the honour of an honest conviction in whatever strange circumstances it... may be found," and "to emphasize the discredit of a repressive temper... wherever it may be shown."

**Gourmet (The), No. 1, AUGUST,** edited by John Harvey, 1/

8, Henrietta Street, W.C.  
A monthly review of the science and art of gastronomy presented in a style which harmonizes with its epicurean contents. A French gourmet contributes a paper in which he condemns hot banquets. 'Paris Notes,' signed Fabiano, are concerned with the restaurants of the Bois de Boulogne. Mr. Frank Harris discourses lucidly on the ideals of the English and French schools of cooking; and a series of articles on 'The Great Restaurants of the World' opens with the Ritz of London. Among other contributors is Mr. Herbert Vivian, who pleads for good bread.

Cigars, motors, and bars have articles all to themselves, and at the end is a list of hotels at home and abroad guaranteed for gourmets, who can consult also a calendar of the good things in season this month.

**Mitra (S. M.), ANGLO-INDIAN STUDIES,** 10/6 net. Longmans

This volume of essays is valuable in that it enables English readers to regard Indian affairs from the point of view of the educated native. Politics are the author's strongest point, and we are specially struck by his articles on 'British Statesmen and Indian Psychology' and 'The Indian Princes.' Here Mr. Mitra does not hesitate to criticize freely some English methods of administration, but, unlike many critics, he does not confine himself to censure, but adds suggestions of his own, such as the inclusion of Indian reigning princes in the House of Lords, and the creation of a special flag for India. In 'Christian and Hindu War Ethics' and 'Christianity in Hinduism' he displays an intimate knowledge of the history, religious and secular, of both Indians and Europeans, and he has the knack of presenting minute details without becoming tedious. In his eulogy of 'Hindu Medicine'

he does not show his usual amount of perception; he proves, indeed, that the Kavarajs have a large quantity of empirical knowledge, but he hardly appreciates the danger entailed by the lack of scientific basis in their system.

Besides politics, religion, and medicine, Mr. Mitra deals with commercial grievances and industrial development, and offers some brief biographies of English and Indian statesmen which are well and clearly written, like most of Mr. Mitra's work. He should, however, have avoided the clumsy introduction of the quotation concerning Lyall on p. 448. The book is one of exceptional interest, and deserves to be widely read.

**Norman (C. H.), ESSAYS AND LETTERS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS,** 5/ net. Palmer

Mr. Norman is a writer whose strength of opinion is apt at times to degenerate into virulence and over-statement against those he opposes; in one instance he finds it necessary to apologize to his readers. We are prepared, however, to extend far more forgiveness than is here necessary to a fearless writer who, if he is guilty of incitement to violence which we deprecate, attacks the source of evils rather than their outward manifestation. We wish that he had edited and brought up to date these Essays, the majority of which have appeared from time to time in our contemporaries. We regret to say that had he written his attack on 'The Judges and the Administration of Justice' yesterday, it might well have been even stronger than it is. We cannot agree with him that more judges are not wanted—surely more time spent in thought before delivering judgment would lead to more justice. Recurring in his articles is the indictment against hypocrites—be they those who pose as champions of morality and promote secret trials, or champions of pseudo-patriotism who further wars and conceal the effect of those wars in enlarging their dividends. His opposition to Woman's Suffrage reads strangely in the light of his expressed belief that "the genius of race can only be fully developed by the generality of people being permitted free scope for their natural abilities," and we are surprised to find him of opinion that diplomacy as practised is of "real benefit to a nation."

We note a well-merited appreciation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman under the heading 'The Last of the Liberals,' and a criticism of Mr. Wells's views on eugenics. In fact, we wish this collection of essays abundant perusal as the thoughtful exposition of a man who has studied contemporary men and affairs with an unselfish desire to work for reform.

**Robertson (John M.), and Others, ESSAYS TOWARDS PEACE,** with Introduction by Hypatia Bradlaugh Bonner, 9d. net. Watts

The purpose of this little volume is to express definitely and explicitly the Rationalist point of view on the subject of peace. Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner, as Chairman of the Rationalist Peace Society, contributes an Introduction, in which she gives some account of the views of Rationalists concerning the proper and effective method of settling international disputes. The essays themselves, four in number, are ably written, and deserve the attention of thoughtful people. They comprise 'Superstitions of Militarism,' by Mr. J. M. Robertson; 'Christianity and War,' by Prof. Westermarck, abridged from the author's work on 'The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas'; 'War as the Failure of Reason,' by Norman Angell; and 'Rationalism and International Righteousness,' by Mr. S. H. Swinny.

### FOREIGN. Theology.

**Bahâ'ullah**, L'ÉPÎTRE AU FILS DU LOUP, French translation by Hippolyte Dreyfus. Paris, Champion.

A letter on the history and doctrine of Bahâism addressed by Bahâ'ullah shortly before his death to one of his principal opponents.

### History and Biography.

**Balkanicus**, LES SERBES ET LES BULGARES DANS LA GUERRE BALKANIQUE, 2fr. 50. Paris, Hachette.

The Servian case against Bulgaria is presented in this brochure, which was compiled during April, and contains articles and reproductions of official documents proving numerous offences committed by Bulgarians against Servians.

**Jéquier (Gustave)**, HISTOIRE DE LA CIVILISATION ÉGYPTIENNE DES ORIGINES À LA CONQUÊTE D'ALEXANDRE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Payot.

An account of the origin and development of Egyptian civilization, illustrated by 264 reproductions and diagrams, and preceded by a description of the sources of the history of Egypt, admirably summarized, but laying, perhaps, too much stress on the French contribution to Egyptology, great as it is. The account of Archaic Egypt—Palaeolithic and Pre-dynastic—of its monuments and its culture, contains a well-digested mass of information not readily obtainable elsewhere by the average reader, and the book can be recommended, not only to tourists about to visit Egypt, but also to those who are interested in the history of civilization.

**Miloyévitch (M. J.)**, L'ÉQUILIBRE BALKANIQUE, 1/ Paris, Hachette.

A brief but vigorous assertion of the Servian case against Bulgarian demands at the end of the first Balkan War. Subsequent events have, we should imagine, amply satisfied the writer.

**Ségur (Général Comte de)**, DU RHIN À FONTAINEBLEAU: MÉMOIRES, "Collection Nelson," 1/

The sequel to the Comte de Ségur's 'La Campagne de Russie' takes us from Moscow to the Battle of Waterloo.

### Geography and Travel.

**Fouchier (L. et Ch. de)**, AU PAYS HOLLANDAIS, 4fr. Paris, Hachette.

The authors ramble pleasantly over Holland, describing its society, its towns, and its life generally, and keeping all guide-book information separate from the text. They have a vivid style, some of the descriptive passages—e.g., that of the Jews' quarter of Amsterdam—being excellent.

**Labbé (Paul)**, LA VIVANTE ROUMANIE, 4fr. Paris, Hachette.

In the "Collection des Voyages Illustrés" M. Paul Labbé has produced a good book of travel on Roumania. He writes in a pleasant way, and by giving many conversations with people of all classes enables his reader to obtain an excellent idea of what the country is. At the end of each chapter (in this book, as in others of the series) is some information of a practical nature, with sound advice about railways and hotels, which should be useful to those who intend to visit Roumania. M. Labbé writes as one who favours the Slavs, and does not care for the rule of Austria-Hungary, but his own likes and dislikes are not put

forward in a way that will weary any one. We can praise his descriptions of peasant life and of farming in Roumania, and we note the attention he gives to the petroleum and salt industries. He is despondent about French trade in Roumania, and in every port he sees the English flag, and finds the French one missing. In inland commerce the French also take a secondary place among foreign traders, and the author tries to show his own countrymen that there are opportunities for them if they will take them.

**Trubert (Maurice)**, IMPRESSIONS ET SOUVENIRS D'UN DIPLOMATE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin.

M. Trubert describes the countries in which he has lived while in the French diplomatic service. He appears to prefer to state his impressions rather than to generalize from them, and the greater part of the book is, in consequence, purely descriptive. The countries in which he has served include Turkey, Austria, the United States, and the Balkans.

### Philology.

**Kerestedjian (Bedros Effendi)**, DICTIONNAIRE ÉTYMOLOGIQUE DE LA LANGUE TURQUE.

This posthumous work bears witness to the extraordinary linguistic attainments of its author, who was Director of Foreign Correspondence in the Ottoman Ministry of Finance. Unfortunately, it is based on wholly unscientific principles. One short extract will suffice:—

"Boq=Excrément (en général). Cf. anglais *muck*=id., et *bog*=fange, bourbe, mare (d'où *boghouse*=cabinet d'aisance); latin *foex* [*seic*]=excrément, et *baca*=crotin de chèvre ou de mouton; sanscrit *busa*=fiente sèche de vache."

**Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen, Jahrgang XV.**, edited by Dr. E. Sachau. Berlin, Reimer.

The fifteenth volume of this admirable series is divided into three sections, dealing respectively with East Asiatic, West Asiatic, and African studies. Dr. Rescher continues his account of the Arabic manuscripts in the Köprülü Library at Constantinople; and we may also mention a timely article on the political and scientific literature of Bulgaria by Dr. Dimitroff.

### Literary Criticism.

**Pellissier (Georges)**, ANTHOLOGIE DES PROSAEURS FRANÇAIS CONTEMPORAINS, Tome III., 3fr. 50. Paris, Delagrave.

This volume contains a selection from the principal religious, philosophical, and critical literature of France from 1850 to the present. The selection appears to be fairly complete, but the book contains no index, and the authors from whom quotations are given are not alphabetically arranged. A few biographical and bibliographical details are given in all cases.

**Ripari (R.)**, ROMANTIC AND NON-ROMANTIC ELEMENTS IN THE WORKS OF WALTER SCOTT, 2 lire. Città di Castello, S. Lapi.

Prof. Ripari writes in excellent English, a few phrases only here and there showing the hand of a foreigner. The separation of romantic and non-romantic elements is difficult, and largely a matter of pedantry. The book will be chiefly useful as giving an excellent summary of the plots and merits of the Waverley Novels, with occasional quotation at some length. We agree with the Professor in most of his appreciations, but we think he would have done well to consider 'Redgauntlet' in detail. In spite of the device of letters which move somewhat slowly, but are full of character, it is one of the most romantic, in our judgment, of the Waverley series.

### Fiction.

**Reynès-Monlaur**, LE SONGE D'ATTIS, 3fr. 50. Paris, Grasset.

The scene of the greater part of this novel is laid in Athens during the Roman occupation under the Emperor Claudius. The author presents a few characteristic Greeks to exhibit the prevailing narrowness of outlook, and contrasts them with Attis, the principal character, a woman with deep religious cravings which her surroundings cannot satisfy. Finally she and her husband hear of the teachings of Christ through St. Paul, and both travel to the Holy Land to learn and to be convinced. The descriptive passages are striking, and compensate for the relative lack of movement in the story.

**Zombi (Charles)**, L'AJOUA DU SACHEM, 3fr. 50. Paris, Grasset.

The first part of this novel is an idyll, and the remainder is melodrama. An Englishman settles down in Dominica for the benefit of his health, and falls in love with a beautiful Carib girl. As soon as this point has been reached the novel becomes an orgy of smuggling, abduction, murder, and complicated family relations; but the ending is happy.

### General.

**Houssaye (Henry)**, LA PATRIE GUERRIÈRE, publiée avec une Introduction et des Notes par Louis Sanolet, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin.

A posthumous collection of somewhat flamboyant sketches of the military life of France from Napoleon's days to our own, and comments on army matters. Henry Houssaye was prominently identified with *Le Journal des Débats* during the last fifteen years of his life. M. Louis Sanolet contributes a lengthy biographical sketch.

**Hugo (Victor)**, LES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA MER, 2 vols.; ODES ET BALLADES, LES ORIENTALES; L'ANNÉE TERRIBLE, LES ANNÉES FUNESTES, 1852-70, 1fr. 25 net each.

The "Collection Nelson" edition of Victor Hugo now approaches completion; two more volumes will see the undertaking at an end. 'Les Travailliers de la Mer,' the tragic story of Gilliatt, is an epic of Guernsey, but it has those touches in the grand manner which put Hugo above local restrictions.

The two volumes of poetry are separated by forty years of literary and political activity. In 'Odes et Ballades' Hugo is still in the experimental stage. 'L'Année Terrible' is the expression of a poet who knows that his voice will carry far, and who shouts accordingly.

**Lavedan (Henri)**, BON AN, MAL AN, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin.

M. Lavedan's writings are always interesting, and this is the sixth volume of a series of letters to which he has given the title 'Bon an, Mal an.' The present letters are those for 1912, and they open with some of the horrors of the recent war in Tripoli. The atrocities described are a little worse, if that be possible, than anything reported from the Balkans.

As was to be expected in a work coming from France, several essays are concerned with the question of aviation, and there are interesting suggestions of things that might be done to encourage young Frenchmen to become pilots. One of these articles on flying deals with the position of Germany in matters of the "new arm," and it can, on this side the Channel, be read with



amusement. There is a pretty picture of the Kaiser holding up his arm towards the heavens as though to show that "il prétendait tenir aussi le sceptre de l'Espace."

Touching and very sad are the pages on 'Death during Holidays'; and another striking article with the same note of sadness is 'Les Morts Perdus,' written for All Souls' Day.

### ELIZABETH'S FOOLS AND DWARFS.

It has been presumed that Elizabeth found her life interesting enough, and her Court attractive enough, to be able to do without the spice of the Court Fool or the contrasts of the Court Dwarf. But though no facetiæ have come down to us as memorials of their existence in contemporary letters or State Papers, it is evident that she sometimes, at least, had such attendants. From the accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber, we can see that Elizabeth supported William Somers, her father's Fool, until his death. (He was buried in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, on July 2nd, 1560.) Scrappy notes are scattered through the Warrants and Wardrobe Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Books, and give us a few details. There is one series of these in English, and another in Latin richly garnished with English borrowings. In later papers we find references to "the Fool," and other allusions to unclassified persons who may have acted as such. There are "Sara Snow," "Monarcho," "William Shenton," "a little Blackamoore," and "Thomazina, our Woman Dwarf." There is also a mysterious "Ipolyta the Tartarian," who has a warrant dormant granted her for sets of robes and garments every year, dated 4 and 5 Elizabeth, in which she is described as "Ipolyta the Tartarian, our dearly beloved woman." Some of the particular payments for her robes and kirtles and the richness of her clothes show she was dressed on a level with the Court ladies. About the same time are granted clothes to another woman, and between the two is mentioned unconnectedly "The Foole." This is the first time any fool is mentioned. Such rarely are referred to without a name, if it is so done here. It is possible it may refer to one of the women. It has been said that "there have been no women fools." But I answered that statement in my paper in this journal on 'Jane, the Queen's Fool,' August 12th, 1905. To understand the present reference I must give it here in full:—

- Sara Snow. For twelve yardes of black satten to make her a gowne, and 2 yardes of velvet to gard the same. Item, for 2 yardes of crimson sarcenet delivered to Henry Herne to lyne the said Foles hosen. Item, to the said Henry Herne for 8 paire of cloth hosen for her, all of our great Wardrobe. Item, to the said Garret Johnson for six paire of Spanish Lether shoes for her.—'L. C.,' v. 34, p. 17.
- Ipolyta. Item, to the said Adam Blande for furring of two cassoocks of cloth for Ipolyta the Tartarian with 12 black coney skins from our great wardrobe.—P. 43.

On p. 41 is another of those entries which suggest more than they tell, the first notice of "Monarcho":—

"To Thomas Ludwell for making of a gowne of red grograyne chamblet for an Italian named Monarcho garded with three yardes of blue velvet

with buttons of copper gold, a doublet for him of striped sackcloth faced with red taffeta,"

lined with fustian furred, and "a hat of blue taffeta striped with gold lace."

On p. 240 there were a number of similar robes entered "for Monarcho," and after these,

"Item, for making of a Gascon coate for a lytle Blackamore of white Taffata, cut and lyned under with tinsel, striped down with gold and silver, and lined with buckram and bayes, poynted with poynts and ribands.... and faced with taffata.... with a white taffata doublet with gold and silver lace, silver buttons, faced with Taffata; a payre of Gascons, a pair of knit hose, a paire of white shoes and pantoules, a dozen of poynts, and a paire of gaiters."

On p. 266 appears:—

"The Foole. Item, for making of a Gaskyn cote for a foole of graie cloth, striped with sylke lace sewed with sylke, with buttons and poyntyng riband faced with taffata, lined with fustian; for making of a doublet for him of Striped Sackcloth trymmed with silk lace, faced with taffata lined with fustian.... Item, for making a hatt for the said foole of gray clothe, layd upon with sundry devices of sylke lace and a feather trimmed with gold and spangles. For a pair of gaskins for a foole of gray clothe trimmed with lace of divers colours."

On p. 310:—

"Monarcho.... a gowne of gold Tincell for Monarcho garded with yellow velvet layd on with lace, faced with chaungeable macadawe.... a doublet for him of striped sackcloth trymmed with lace.... a jerkin [for him] of chaungeable mockado striped above with billymente lace, furred with 44 black coney skynnes and 10 white lamb skynnes."

On p. 312:—

"Item, for making of a coate of freyze for William Shenton our Foole, cut and lined underneath with mockado.... for making of a doublet of striped sackcloth trymmed with lace.... a pair of gascons of mockado trimmed all over with billymente lace, 2 paire of knit stockings, garters, and girdle of leven taffata and 2 knit cappes."

The resemblance between the dress of "William Shenton our Foole" and that of "Monarcho" makes me think the latter also of the class Fool. Some have suggested that Richard Tarleton acted the Fool to Elizabeth, but he was very different. He was the chief of the Queen's company of players, of whom Stow says "for a wondrous pleasant extemporal wit, he was the wonder of his time."

After many years of accounts for "Ipolyta the Tartarian" she disappears, and her place in the books is filled by another (v. 36), even more gorgeously robed, in 1577-8 (p. 110):—

"The Dwarf. Item, for making of two gownes, thone of white damask, thother of blew chamblet [for a woman dwarf] for two peticoats, thone of mockado, thother of red kersey [for the said Dwarf], laced with blew silk, upperbodied with mockado."

P. 174, 1578-9:—

"For making of a straight bodied gown of chamblet for Thomazina, a woman dwarf, garded with velvet, laid on with lace of crimson and white silk.... a paire of sleeves of Carnation taffata cut [for her], lined with sarcenet; a peticoat of red mockado striped with copper gold, laid over with lace.... a straight bodied gown of watched taffata with hanging sleeves laid with lace of counterfeit silver and silk.... a paire of sleeves of orange collored Taffata.... a peticoat of stamell coloured cloth garded with velvet laid on with lace of crimson sylke with bodies of crimson taffata."

The materials become richer as the years go on. P. 239, 1580:—

"A gowne of blacke wrought vellat, the grounde yellow satten, for Thomazina the dwarfe, layde with counterfeit silver lace.... a straight bodied gown of yellow satten striped with silver.... a

gowne of orrendge coloured chamblet garded with blacke vellat.... 3 paire of sleeves of white satin." She was in mourning in 1585.

From the other series of accounts in Latin an even fuller description can be gained of the increasing gorgeousness of "Thomazina, our Woman dwarf":

"a toga of white satin with gold lace and ribbon, the sleeves jagged and lined with carnation satin."

In 1589 she had a

"gown of carnation and black figured satin lined with silver lace, a stomacher and sleeves of white satten cut and lined with silver lace; a gowne of changeable silk grograine with 2 paire of sleeves, and a stomacher and sleeves of white satten, fringed with gold lace; a peticoat of changeable tuft-taffata with 3 gold lace about, the bodies carnation satin."

The following year she had a similar gown of tuft taffata laced about with Venice silver, the bodies and sleeves wrought all over with like lace. The next gown for "Thomazina Muliercula" was a variety

"in yellow vellat laced about with Venice silver, the sleeves cut and drawne out with cobweb lawn, a stomacher of white satin lined with sarcenet laced with gold lace.... the bodies of carnation satten."

Another year she had a gown of carnation velvet with silk lace, cut, and drawn out with cobweb lawn and tinsel, sleeves of white satin laced with gold. The price of the material is given in this series. In 1590 she had a blue velvet dress, 7 yards, at 24s. the yard; the next year a carnation velvet of same price richly adorned, sleeves of white satin and gold lace; a loose gown of black damask, with a pair of sleeves of tawny satin. In 1592 there is "a gowne of tawny silk grograine at 16s. the yard, sleeves of white satin"; next year a yellow velvet again. In 1594 we find

"a haire coloured velvet gown and hanging sleeves wrought with silver, white satin shows laced with gold lace, a gown of white taffata lined with satin tinsel; a gowne of willow-coloured velvet at 22s. a yard."

She was in flame-coloured silk in 1596, next year in black velvet and black silk, and the following year in purple tuft taffata, as if she had been in mourning. In 1600, after all the honourable ladies of the Court, appears "Thomazina our Woman Dwarf," and the supply allowed to her is noted. The following volume in this series seems to have been lost.

But in another series she is entered still as "Thomazina Muliercula," 43-44 Elizabeth, on which occasion she had a "robe of satin tawny with sleeves of cut satin lined with gold," &c. This series runs through five volumes, but I am afraid of giving references, they have changed so often since I began to go through the whole of the books twelve years ago. They used to be L.C. II. 22, &c. I thought the names which I have selected worth noting, as they may hereafter explain some recondite allusions. I remember having seen "Monarcho" mentioned in contemporary literature, but forget the reference. I have found no further notices of William Shenton, nor any further information about Thomazina. She disappears from the Lord Chamberlain's books with her royal mistress, and she is resuscitated nowhere else. She evidently did nothing to distinguish herself for good or bad. But she lived longer in her office than any of the others, and she adds a feature to our picture of Court life during the later years of Elizabeth.

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

\* In the account of the Queen's coronation is mentioned "Mrs. Snow, five yards scarlet," among the "Extraordinary women of the Privy Chamber when the Queen pleaseth to call for them."



## Literary Gossip.

A LIFE of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White is contemplated, and Lady White will be grateful to any friends who will send her, addressed to The Wilderness House, Hampton Court (or, between September 1st and October 15th, to Whitehall, Broughshane, co. Antrim), any letters or other papers likely to be useful for the purpose. All such papers will be carefully kept and returned. Lady White will be specially obliged if they can be sent as soon as possible.

A SCHEME for a memorial to Sydney Smith in Foston Church has been started. It is proposed that a bas-relief portrait with a suitable inscription shall be placed there; and that some piece of church furniture shall be obtained, and bear a tablet recording the occasion on which it was presented. Further, if, as is anticipated, a considerable amount of money is subscribed, a Sydney Smith Memorial Hall or Village Institute might be built, or adapted from an existing room. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. W. H. Carr, The Rectory, Thornton-le-Clay, Yorkshire, or Mr. E. E. Taylor, Bannisdale, Malton, Yorkshire. It is added that any suggestions by subscribers as to the final form of the memorial will be carefully considered.

TWO TESTIMONIALS were recently presented to Mr. Robert Whitelaw at Rugby, representing the good wishes respectively of his house and of members of his form. The school has lost an excellent teacher by his retirement at the end of last term. He applied himself for many years with unabated zeal and skill to the forming of young scholars in the Twenty, the form just below the Sixth. Mr. Whitelaw, who was Senior Classic in 1865, has already given the world the best verse rendering of the plays of Sophocles, and it is hoped that in his leisure he will find time for more classical translation, as well as publication of his fair copies used in school.

MR. CHARLES HUGHES, whose 'Thraliana' we noticed recently, published in *The Manchester Courier* of Wednesday last an interesting letter concerning the sale of Mrs. Piozzi's library, pictures, prints, china, &c., at Manchester during September, 1823. The Manchester Reference Library contains a copy of the Catalogue of the sale, printed by John Broster, the auctioneer, whose flowery eloquence earned him the title of "the Jupiter Tonans of the North."

This sale seems to have escaped the notice of correspondents and memoir-writers of the time.

'SOME MAIN ISSUES' is the title of a new volume of essays by Dr. G. Walter Steeves, to be published shortly by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. Dr. Steeves, well known as an able biographer of

Francis Bacon, has endeavoured to illustrate some of the conditions which influence, directly or indirectly, individual life at the present day, and to study the origin of certain defects in the aims and aspirations of children and students. An effort is made to emphasize the responsibilities of those who undertake the education of masses, especially the instruction of the young, and the appeal is from one who has had for many years an unusually favourable opportunity of observing home life among all classes and under varying aspects. School examinations, recreations, and academic methods are discussed, as well as the obligations of the State with reference to its literature, ancient books, and manuscripts.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW announce a book for Christmas by Mr. Jeffery Farnol, 'The Honourable Mr. Tawnish,' illustrated by Mr. C. E. Brock, who supplied pictures last year for 'The Broad Highway.' That successful book has, we learn, been made into a play for the New York stage this autumn.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have in the press a first novel by a young writer, Miss Helen M. Keynes. It is entitled 'The Spanish Marriage,' and deals with the visit to Spain which Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham made in the effort to obtain a Spanish Queen of England. A recently published Calendar dealt, we think, with this period in some detail.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL are publishing shortly Mr. Hamilton Drummond's new novel, 'Winds of God,' a story of adventure and romance, in which the heroine, to fulfil her father's wish, goes sailing to the South Seas in search of treasure.

MR. W. L. GEORGE's new novel, 'The Making of an Englishman,' will be published by Messrs. Constable next January. The story deals with the gradual absorption into England of a Frenchman and gives an opening for many criticisms of English character and customs.

MR. FORD MADOX HUEFFER has just completed a critical estimate of the work of Mr. Henry James, which Mr. Martin Secker will add this autumn to his series of "Critical Studies." For the same series also Mr. Basil de Sélincourt writes on Walt Whitman; and a volume on the work of Mr. Robert Bridges is also in preparation.

DR. CHURCHWARD is publishing with Mr. W. J. Ham-Smith a book on 'The Arcana of Freemasonry,' which he has been studying for some years. He comes to the conclusion that the source of the Masonic mysteries can be found in Egypt.

"THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS, INCORPORATED," is the name which the publishers of 'The Catholic Encyclopedia' have adopted, in place of "Robert Appleton Company," the name under which they were incorporated in 1905 for

the special purpose of publishing this work. The new name has been chosen partly to do away with the confusion that had gradually arisen between the former name and that of the older house of D. Appleton & Co., but especially to have a title in keeping with the character of the publication already completed and similar works it is proposed to issue in due season. There is no change in the directorate, management, or editorial offices.

DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, the veteran who recently gave us a book on 'Social Environment,' has now in hand a successor to it, entitled 'The Revolt of Democracy,' which will be published by Messrs. Cassell. He takes a strong view on the question of wages, considering that starvation and suicide from dread of it are a disgrace to our present civilization.

The same firm's publications in theology include 'Religion and Temperament,' by the Rev. J. G. Stevenson; and 'Grace and Virtue,' by the Bishop of Durham.

THE S.P.C.K. includes in its autumn list 'The Latest Light on Bible Lands,' by Mr. P. S. P. Handcock; 'The Chinese People: a Handbook on China,' by Archdeacon Moule, who has spent some forty years there; and 'The Book of Common Prayer among the Nations of the World,' by Dr. William Muss-Arnolt, who has made copious research on the subject.

'IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF BORROW AND FITZGERALD' is the attractive title of a book by Mr. Morley Adams announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Jarrold. The book deals with the legend and lore of East Anglia, as well as the two literary figures.

MESSRS. M. H. GILL & SON of Dublin will issue immediately a new edition of the celebrated 'Jail Journal' of John Mitchel. This will contain a great deal of fresh material, and has been carefully compared with the original. A series of illustrations from contemporary sources will be added.

'THE PROWLERS,' a new book of Nature stories by Mr. F. St. Mars, will be published by Messrs. Nisbet early next month. It is illustrated by Mr. Warwick Reynolds.

HERR AUGUST FERDINAND BEBEL, the famous Socialist leader, died at the age of 73 on Wednesday last, at Passug, in Switzerland. A child of the barracks, with no special advantages of education or training, he raised himself to an unequalled position of authority and influence in Germany, and had been recognized for years as a leading orator in the Reichstag. His 'Autobiography' shows his outspoken independence, sincerity, and courage. He went to prison more than once, but he maintained his fight against Militarism in the form of Bismarck. His books were a less important side of his work than his oratory and organizing. The best known of them is 'Die Frau und der Sozialismus.'

## SCIENCE

*The Science of the Sciences.* By H. Jamyn Brooks. (Nutt.)

MR. BROOKS tells us in his introductory chapter that there are two methods of considering his book: one to "try step by step to grasp the author's meaning," the other "to critically weigh and examine the work sentence by sentence and chapter by chapter"; and that "obviously the former is the correct way." It is a little difficult to see why he should consider these two methods mutually exclusive, as he evidently does, but we have tried them both in turn. After doing so we have regretfully come to the conclusion that the author has no very clear idea of his own meaning, and therefore fails to express it in a form intelligible to his readers.

So far as we can gather, however, the book is the result of what the author describes as a thought which "suddenly came into my mind of a most original and startling nature, which yet had the appearance of truth." This idea seems to have been that

"all elements are mutually interpenetrating and interpenetrable, they are everlasting in intimate combination, and are co-extensive with the universe. A pure and isolated element does not exist, the purest element being merely a bundle of universal elements with one in concentrated form."

The "System" raised upon this will, he further tells us, "be found to explain, or form the nucleus of explaining, every mystery in the universe excepting the mystery of Beginning and End and the Subjectivity of Substance." We think it best to examine only one of its applications, and we take that which regards what the author calls "Chemical Matter." We are the more easily led to do so because Mr. Brooks says expressly that he is

"quite ready to put the whole System to the test and let it stand or fall on the truth or falsity of the Chemical Hypothesis given in Chapter II."

We turn then to Chapter II., and we find some statements which fairly astonish us. First comes the enunciation (in block type, to show its importance) that "the chemist has no means of detecting the existence of any kind of matter when it is in an extremely attenuated form." Words like these have, of course, no exact meaning, because we have no means of ascertaining what Mr. Brooks means by "extremely attenuated"; but he goes on without pause to say that "Analysis fails him; the spectroscope fails him; and the only means by which he can detect extremely attenuated matter is by taste and smell." Does Mr. Brooks really think that the chemist can taste and smell chemical substances which give no chemical reaction and no lines in the spectroscope? Again, he says in the same chapter that

"it would naturally be expected that after the radium has given off a certain quantity

of gaseous substance having some substance and weight, that the radium would lose this quantity of weight, but although exhaustive experiments have been made the radium has never shown any loss."

If Mr. Brooks will look at any authoritative book on the subject—Prof. Rutherford's 'Radio-active Substances,' published by the Cambridge University Press last December, will do as well as another—he will see not only that has niton, or the emanation from radium, been liquefied, shown to be subject to gravity, and had its atomic weight determined, but also that the whole argument for the disintegration theory is based on the fact that its parent radium does suffer loss by its emission. Again, he says that "all [our italics] chemical matter is capable of being aggregated into solid masses, attenuated into weightless gases, liquidified and diversified into infinite complexity." A weightless gas is a phenomenon not yet vouchsafed to us, and we think it would puzzle Mr. Brooks to liquefy carbon.

It follows from this that Mr. Brooks's acquaintance with the factors of the problem he professes to solve is neither extensive nor profound. As to his other qualifications for the task, the book abounds in passages such as:—

"Experience shows that when the existence of an element is unsuspected, it may remain undiscovered for an indefinite period, yet when once discovered it is probably found to be easy of analysis and been always visible in the spectrum";

while he speaks of "penny-o-lining," and "the panegyric in which all is praise."

A large number of the proper names in the book are misspelt, among which it may be sufficient to notice Sir W. "Ramsey," "Avogadra," "Oepinus," and "Freiburgh, Baden."

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Abramowski (O. L. M.), EATING FOR HEALTH,** Third Edition, revised and enlarged by the Rev. J. T. Huston, 3/6 net. Melbourne, Lothian;

London, Walter Scott Publishing Co. The writer of this book, the aim of which is to show how to live to a ripe old age by means of a suitable diet, died at the age of 58; whether or no this was due to his system we do not presume to say. In the course of his thesis Dr. Abramowski makes some rather amazing statements, and his treatment of the dangers of alcohol is better than the rest of the work, which, on the whole, somewhat fosters the suspicion that it is an advertisement for the author's "Sanitarium." The reviser was a student of his, and associated with him in this institution.

**Biggs (J. T.), LEICESTER: SANITATION VERSUS VACCINATION, ITS VITAL STATISTICS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF OTHER TOWNS, THE ARMY, NAVY, JAPAN, AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 6/ National Anti-Vaccination League**

A comprehensive work, written from the anti-vaccinist point of view, which claims to contain the most up-to-date official and authentic information procurable. Leicester has uniformly manifested an opposition to

compulsory vaccination, and the writer of the present book has been a member of the Town Council and of its Sanitary Committee for over twenty-two years. He produces a great deal of statistical evidence as to smallpox in Leicester, and compares the town in this respect with a number of other large towns in England and Wales. The chief feature of the "Leicester method" of treatment is isolation, and the author considers its working, cost, and effectiveness. He is certainly entitled to a respectful hearing from his evident sincerity of purpose, if for no other reason.

**Board of Education: REPORT UPON THE WORK OF THE SOLAR PHYSICS COMMITTEE,** done in the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1912.

We note that at the end of last March the Solar Physics Observatory was removed to Cambridge University, and is no longer carried on under the Board of Education.

**Tarleton (Francis A.), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF ATTRACTION,** Vol. II., 6/ Longmans

The first volume of this treatise was published some fourteen years ago, but the author has been prevented until now by pressure of other work from carrying out the intentions he then expressed. He has so far varied those intentions, however, by omitting the proposed chapter on Conjugate Functions, and inserting in its place a chapter dealing with Maxwell's Theory of Light, which, he considers, will be more interesting and instructive to a student with a limited amount of time at his disposal. He has deliberately refrained from giving any account of the more recent developments of the electro-magnetic theory of light, some of which, in his opinion, rest on insecure foundations.

## Science Gossip.

At the British Museum of Natural History an exhibition of specimens illustrating the modification of the structure of animals in relation to flight was opened to the press on Thursday last.

On the same day an exhibit illustrating the 'Army Biscuit Enquiry' was on view in the Central Hall of the Museum. The connexion of biscuits with natural history does not seem obvious at first sight. Is it possible that the weevil is still a feature of our national food?

MESSRS. CASSELL are publishing for Dr. Woods Hutchinson 'Common Diseases.' This is not, we gather, a book of popular medicine, but represents the table-talk, grave and gay, of an accomplished physician. They also announce 'Woman, Marriage, and Motherhood,' a study of wide range by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.

AMONG the books promised by the S.P.C.K. this autumn are 'The Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy,' which are "explained in simple terms for the non-technical reader" by Dr. J. A. Fleming; and 'Butterflies and Moths in Romance and Reality,' by the late W. F. Kirby, with coloured plates and other illustrations.

THE death was announced on Thursday last of Dr. Edwin Goldmann in his fifty-first year. He was Professor of Surgery at the University of Freiburg in Baden, and devoted himself specially to the problems of cysts and malignant growths. He was well known in this country, having studied in London University, as well as in Breslau and Frankfort.



## FINE ARTS

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Archiv für Kunstgeschichte**, 36 marks the year. Leipsic, Seemann.

We have received a portfolio containing twenty excellent reproductions of important pictures not in private collections, published as a supplement to the *Archiv*. It is proposed to issue four such portfolios annually, and to restrict the selection to works produced between the close of the Middle Ages and the end of the eighteenth century. The reproductions will not be obtainable except by annual subscribers. Short notes on the pictures accompany the portfolio.

**Liverpool Architectural Sketch Book (The)**, BEING THE ANNUAL OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, edited by C. H. Reilly. Vol. III.

'Architectural Review' Office

The Liverpool School of Architecture, under the guidance of Prof. C. H. Reilly, produces an annual volume of designs and measured drawings with the title of 'The Liverpool Architectural Sketch Book.' The volume is always interesting, both for the drawings themselves and the trend of thought they illustrate. The student at Liverpool is nurtured on the Neo-Greek style, first by the type of buildings he is set to measure, and subsequently in exercises in designing modern buildings in this style. The Liverpool School stands high for the quality of its work, and fellow-students will no doubt value the reproduction of the designs reproduced here.

Architectural education is still in a fluid state; much has been done, but there is much still to do before a national school can be created, such as the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. The distressing period of revivals is, at any rate, a thing of the past; our best men no longer look forward to the resurrection of a dead style, but to the evolution of an architecture that will express our needs in a beautiful and sensible manner. In the meantime our young architects have to master the grammar of their art, and learn to express themselves in forms which, by association and custom, give pleasure to the eye, and academic training in any one language is the right kind of discipline, provided that the essentials of design are taught. Rhyme and harmony are of more importance than the tongue in which the thought is conveyed, and the Neo-Greek style is nearer to the universal language of art than the sham mediævalism of the Gothic revival. On the other hand, the basis of Gothic architecture is as academic as that of Greece, and this period will not in the long run be neglected, though the professors may for a time ignore it.

**Sheppard (Thomas)**, A LIST OF THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS OF YORKSHIRE. No. 94 of the Hull Museum Publications, 1d.

A list of the Lincolnshire seventeenth-century tokens in the Museum collection has already been published, but Yorkshire, with its great area, has a much larger number to its credit. The series here dealt with is by no means complete, though it includes a considerable proportion of the East Yorkshire examples; all those known

for Bridlington, and Selby, for instance, and practically all those known for Hull and Beverley. A bibliography of Yorkshire tokens is given in the Introduction. Many of the illustrations are reproduced from Dr. Williamson's edition of Boyne's 'Tokens,' originally published in 1858.

## JAPANESE PRINTS, AND MODERN DUTCH ETCHINGS.

THE CAMERA CLUB has on view at 17, John Street, Adelphi, an interesting exhibition of Japanese prints from the collection of Mr. F. J. Mortimer. The collection includes work by many of the great masters. Mr. Mortimer is fortunate in his examples of the early period. There are two early black-and-white prints by Masanobu; and Harunobu, Koriisai, Shuncho, and Kiyonaga are all represented.

The seashore scene (9) by Harunobu is a print of the first order; it has the rare colouring and unaffected drawing which are characteristic of the master; the type of the figures, too, is charming. The two prints by Koriisai are hardly inferior. *Ladies on a Balcony* (11) is strangely subtle and poetical in feeling. Koriisai is an instance of a pupil who acquired not only the manner, but also the spirit of his master. There is only one print by Shuncho, *The Lotus Offering* (35), but it is a thing of great beauty; in this, as in all the early prints, there is a gentle and simple dignity about the figures which is not to be found in the work of the artists of the next decade.

Hokusai is represented by a good impression of the famous *Great Wave of Kanagawa* (40), one of the "Waterfalls," and several of the "Fujiyama" series. We are continually struck anew by the astonishing fertility of this great draughtsman. In lieu of the fragrance of the early masters he gives us an intense vitality—everything in his pictures is alive and moving; his figures are animated by an ant-like activity; no movement seems too rapid for his eye to note or his hand to record. He has the same genius for suggesting growth and motion in landscape. However slightly indicated, it is always organic.

There is vitality, too, in the prints of Hiroshige I. (63 to 68), but they are coarse in colour. Utamaro at his best was a great artist; unfortunately the main mass of his work is far below his best standard. To him the world consisted entirely of pretty women, but the type of his geishas is too affected to charm for long. We tire of his delicate schemes of pink, grey, pale yellow, and black; the very scale of his blocks seems pretentious compared with the modest dimensions preferred by the earlier masters. No. 42 in this collection, *Lady at her Toilet*, is a good example of his skill in making his work attractive.

The rest of the exhibition is on a lower level. It is mainly devoted to those artists who specialized in portraits of actors and tea-house beauties, and to a number of well-known prints by Hiroshige II. These last certainly deserve the term "popular" which cultured Japanese invariably apply to them.

M. Bauer is the dominant figure in the exhibition of modern Dutch etchings at the galleries of the Fine Art Society. The artist has gone to India for his inspiration, and given us his impressions of temples and their devotees. He has observed closely the characteristic attitudes of the Oriental,

and has the power to suggest them cleverly and sympathetically with the needle. If we examine carefully one of the large plates, we feel that we learn more about these strange people than we do, say, from the drawings of Mr. Rothenstein or the pictures of M. Besnard. It is in this respect that M. Bauer's work is really eminent. Such plates as *Festival on the Ganges*, *Hyderabad*, and *Holy Ganges* show delicate and suggestive drawing in the little figures. They are full of light and air, and with the simplest means succeed in being thoroughly impressive.

Sometimes, however, in the search for atmosphere the artist tends to lose solidity in the buildings, and definition in the figures. He is least successful when, as in *The Funeral on the Ganges*, he attempts dramatic effects of light and shade. He gets his contrasts not from the light playing on solid objects and casting shadows, but by arbitrary arrangement of darks and lights in the design; and as he rarely bites very deeply, the result is often scratchy and unconvincing. Everywhere, however, M. Bauer shows real feeling for the copper.

Another etcher of interest is Mr. Witsen, who finds the material for his art in Holland. His work is a great contrast to M. Bauer's: the Orientalist appeals mainly by reason of his romantic and personal vision, while Mr. Witsen relies on craftsmanship and a rather obvious sense of the dramatic. The best of the plates are those entitled *Damrak*, *Amsterdam*; *Amsterdam*; and *Dordrecht*. Here the rich darks and glowing light make a pleasant decorative effect. Technically, Mr. Witsen is extremely accomplished.

Technically also of great efficiency are the studies of ships by Van Angeren, and the Düreresque plough-horses of Dupont. There are also small plates by Anton Mauve, Joseph Israëls, and M. Maris, and a strange, exotic *Landscape* by Nieuwenkamp which should not be missed. R. H. A. W.

## COLOUR ON THE SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON.

111, Inverness Terrace, W.

It is now generally agreed that at least the frieze and metopes of the Parthenon had coloured backgrounds, but no conclusive evidence for any painting on the sculptures of the pediment is known. Indeed, in the special report of 1837 on this question it is stated that "there remains no indication whatever of colour artificially applied."

About six months since I carefully examined the marbles of the Elgin Collection for any traces of paint, and especially the eyes of the figures. I was delighted to find on the inner (left-hand side) eye of the horse of Selene the pupil still quite visible, although dim. I will not describe its aspect, so as to leave others to find it without suggestion; but I may say that two friends who have looked for me agree as to its size and place. Again, on the frieze slab No. 131 the eye of the second horse, which is much sheltered, shows similar traces of a dark eye-pupil.

We may now say that, as it is certain that the eyes of all the sculptured figures were painted, and the backgrounds of the reliefs, it is highly probable that other features, like the hair and lips of the statues, were also coloured. Such details must have added greatly to the vivacity of the superb work.

W. R. LETHABY.

## MUSIC

## NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. AUGENER.

*Practical Examples in Instrumentation.* By Bernhard Sekles. English Translation by Paul Corder. Full Score, 3s. net; Orchestral Parts, 18s. net; each Orchestral Part separately, 6d. net; and each of the Four Divisions, 5s. net.—It is interesting to note how supply keeps pace with demand. The ever-increasing number of students learning the violin at the various academies and colleges has brought forth an increasing number of pieces and transcriptions, and now the great interest being shown in orchestral music is tempting students to devote themselves to that branch of musical literature. To all such this publication will prove interesting and instructive. Herr Sekles justly remarks in his Preface that to study the technique and character of the separate instruments is insufficient. The book offers material for orchestral classes, and it consists entirely of examples, each one having brief words of explanation. Against a few of them is given the name of some great composer; the rest, intended merely to show certain combinations, have no musical interest in themselves. It is impossible to enter into detail concerning a work containing no fewer than 168 examples. The German text is given, as well as an excellent translation by Mr. Paul Corder.

*School of Easy Classics.* Edited by Oscar Beringer. Books 1 and 2. Each 1s. net.—It took half a century to convince the musical world that Wagner was a genius of the first rank. Many societies were formed to appeal in various ways to the unconverted, but they have broken up, having no longer any *raison d'être*. While this change was being effected, another in some respects similar was taking place. Bach had long been known as a great contrapuntist and an expert organist, but there was no idea of him as a composer of music which one day would appeal to the general public. Even the few who felt its power never thought of its becoming popular. Hawkins himself in his 'History of Music' sums up the composer in three lines thus: "This person was celebrated for his skill in the composition of canon, as also for his performance on the organ, especially in the use of the pedals." At the present day Bach's music is constantly played and admired, and now we find pieces of his suitable for young students carefully edited by one of our best-known teachers. Mr. Beringer has added a few notes here and there to which Bach would probably have raised no objection. We think, however, that No. 9 in the second book might have been marked "harmonized by Oscar Beringer," as it is taken from the "Anna Magdalena" book of 1725, in which only the melody and bass are given.

MESSRS. BREITKOPF &amp; HÄRTEL.

*Four Songs for Low Voice.* By Kennedy Scott. 3s. net.—It would be very unfair to complain of music written in an elaborate style, for in that case the greatest composers would be open to condemnation. One cannot, however, help admiring those who can express their thoughts in a comparatively simple style without falling into the commonplace. Great composers conscious of their strength are at times naturally inclined to show it by elaboration, which in men of lesser note is frequently a means of hiding

poverty of invention. The four songs under notice reveal thought and skill, particularly 'Shadows,' but nothing which requires deep study before it can be understood. Vocally, however, the piece named is, perhaps, the weakest of the four.

*Valour.* By Geoffrey O'Connor Morris. 1s. 6d. net.—There is much that is good and interesting in this song, but it suggests to us that the composer was thinking too much of word-colouring, or, to express it otherwise, the music shows a certain lack of spontaneity. The mood of the latter part of the concluding symphony, by the way, seems to us rather inconsistent.

MESSRS. NOVELLO.

*Original Compositions for the Organ (New Series),* Nos. 4-10, 12-15, and 17. Each 1s. 6d. net, except Nos. 6, 7, 10, and 17, each 1s. net.—No. 4, a Meditation by William Faulkes, is quiet and expressive, though somewhat prolonged. No. 5, a 'Postludium' by the same, has some good passages. The entry to the second subject in the relative key is weak, while the middle section is not very interesting. No. 6, by J. Stuart Archer, entitled 'Jour de Noces,' is suitably light and pleasing. No. 7, a 'Cantilène,' by R. G. Hailing, may be described as smooth and melodious, although it lacks character. Nos. 8-10 and 12 are by J. Lemmens, a notable organist who has been dead over thirty years. It is, therefore, not surprising to find his music out of sympathy with modern ideas. It is, however, sound, and for the most part brilliant, as in the first four numbers ('Ite Missa est,' 'Triumphal March,' 'Fanfare,' and 'Finale'). The graceful 'Cantabile,' No. 11, is written in a dainty and effective style. No. 13, 'Fantasy,' by C. Edgar Ford, may be described as conventional, yet it creates a favourable impression. No. 14, 'Intermezzo,' by W. Wolstenholme, is an attractive little piece, though the section with broken chords is rather cheap. No. 15, a 'Legend,' by Harvey Grace, begins well, but is too long. No. 17, a 'Barcarolle,' by Arthur W. Pollitt, has a certain simple charm.

VINCENT MUSIC COMPANY.

*A Magazine of Organ Music suitable for Church and Recital Purposes.* Book XCVII. 2s. 6d. net.—This number contains a smoothly written, melodious 'Meditation' by Albert Robins; an ingenious 'Caprice' on a ground bass, the latter presenting great variety, in that the same notes are repeated but grouped in different ways, or *quasi pizzicato* (quavers followed by rests), and in the dominant key (by sharpening one note) or that of the tonic minor; and a spirited Finale by C. Charlton Palmer.

*Missa O quam gloriosum.* By T. L. Vittoria. Octavo Edition. 1s. 6d.—The composer, a Spaniard by birth, and the noblest representative of Spanish music, belonged to what is known as the Roman School of the sixteenth century. Palestrina's music is certainly great, and his name, partly owing to the famous story of the Mass which prevented music from being excluded from the Church—a story, by the way, which is somewhat exaggerated—is more generally known than that of Vittoria. The Mass before us was founded on motives from the composer's motet "O quam gloriosum est regnum." There is clever polyphonic writing in it, but the harmonies—principally common chords with passing notes—are, of course, simple as compared with those of the present day; but thought and feeling are features of the music, and

when heard as part of a religious service it makes a strong appeal; it is, indeed, only thus that it can make a true appeal. The difficulties against which Mr. Walter S. Vale had to contend in adapting English words conveying the same meaning as the original Latin must be recognized. He has accomplished this with success at times, but necessary alterations in the values of notes, and important words coming under different notes from those of the corresponding Latin are, of course, unfortunate. P. 9 offers several instances of these weaknesses.

*Before the Paling of the Stars.* Christmas Hymn by Christina Rossetti. Set to Music for Voices and Orchestra by B. J. Dale. Octavo Edition. 1s.—The composer had to avoid making his music very elaborate, for that would have been quite out of keeping with the simple, though expressive hymn. On the other hand, the setting being for chorus and orchestra, it had to be something more than a hymn-tune. Mr. Dale has kept clear of either extreme, yet his music has character. The introductory symphony creates interest, and by soft, melodious tunes, well-chosen harmonies in the vocal parts and in the flowing accompaniment, also by variety of rhythm and measure, that interest is sustained to the end. There are many details which show ripe musicianship, but they are quietly introduced, so as not to disturb the general simplicity of the setting. Mr. Dale makes us feel that his aim throughout was to colour and intensify the words of a beautiful hymn.

## Musical Gossip.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY begins its forty-third season on September 1st, opening at the Marlborough Theatre, North London, and subsequently visiting Eastbourne, Chatham, Folkestone, Brighton, Plymouth, and other important centres. The tour lasts till the middle of next May. The operas to be given will include 'Aida,' 'The Magic Flute,' 'The Jewels of the Madonna,' and 'Tales of Hoffmann.'

MADAME ACKTÉ, who, as we mentioned last week, will appear at the Gloucester Festival, will sing a new scena, 'Luonostar,' written expressly for her by M. Jean Sibelius, the Finnish composer. She will also be heard in the closing scene from Dr. Richard Strauss's 'Salome.'

THE *Leipziger Tageblatt* announces that 'Julien,' Gustave Charpentier's new opera, will be given at Leipzig for the first time in German.

THE PARIS CONGRESS of the International Society of Musicians will take place June 2nd-8th, 1914, under the presidency of M. Louis Barthou. There will be eight sections: secular history, sacred history, æsthetics, ethnography, acoustics, instruments, bibliography, and theory and teaching.

DONORS have kindly placed at the disposal of the New Bach Society money to defray the travelling expenses of a certain number of organists and choirmasters in modest circumstances to enable them to attend the Bach Festival at Eisenach on September 27th and 28th.

ON the 4th inst. an inquest was held on the body of Mr. A. E. Grimshaw, who was found dead in his room. It was only last week that we reviewed his 'Old English Tunes.'

DAVID POPPER, the distinguished 'cellist, died last week. He visited London in 1891, and appeared at the Crystal Palace and the Popular Concerts. At the time of his death he was Professor at the Budapest Conservatorium.



## DRAMA

*Ten More Plays of Shakespeare.* By Stopford A. Brooke. (Constable & Co.)

MR. STOPFORD BROOKE thinks that men have never yet satisfied themselves as to what Shakespeare meant Othello, Iago, and Desdemona to be, and with this opinion the present reviewer agrees, because if a dramatist's characters are lifelike, they must always appear different to different minds. Hence when too many commentaries are written about Shakespeare's plays, they are apt to weaken or confuse the reader's judgment. Plays that can stand the test of collective criticism in a theatre should not be classed among books which give opportunities for clever reviewers. Shakespeare, we believe, as a man of the world writing for the theatre, did not expect to be put on the shelf for the admiration of scholars. He would have repudiated the title of philosopher, apart from the licence of poetry. When he saw virtuous men and women struggling with adversity, he did not necessarily view their trouble as a sign of divine displeasure. He watched life with a bland smile. All the thunder and lightning which fill up the background are pictorial accessories, and are not needed to explain the moral. Frankly, then, the present reviewer writes with some bias about Mr. Brooke's new volume, because he is out of sympathy with its over-seriousness.

For instance, Mr. Brooke, in the first half of his essay on 'Othello,' discusses the improbabilities of its story and characters, apparently forgetting that the play, being a study of jealousy, deals with passion and all its unreasonableness. Later we read that the Moor is a victim to his own jealousy. This is not unlike setting conundrums for the sake of solving them. Then Mr. Brooke asks, "Why did Iago torture Othello?" Well, perhaps Shakespeare thought that his audience would not dislike to see the noble Moor baited any more than it disliked to enter the Bear Gardens. Iago was put into the play to make mischief for the sake of making mischief, just as the figure of Vice appears in old morality plays. Again, Mr. Brooke does not understand how Emilia should continue to be deceived in her husband, yet do any of us understand how a bigamist or a forger escapes detection by his wife? In 'Lear' and 'Othello' Mr. Brooke sees the good and the beautiful sacrificed "without any good arising from their sacrifice"; he asserts that the dramatist had no answer to give to the problems of misery and evil. Surely the answer consists in pointing out the waste of what is precious in life by the destruction of what is good. In Shakespeare's time it was possible for a nobleman, by virtue of his position and influence, to be an adulterer and a poisoner, a thief and a liar, and to escape from the penalty of his crimes and enjoy all the fruits of his enormities. The criminal's

conscience might be troubled, but he was not called upon to undo the evil he had done. It was this state of things which made Shakespeare's tragedies possible, and made them popular at the Globe. It was these tragedies that hastened on the Civil War, for they showed the people how necessary it was

To wrong the wronger till he render right!

Nor is Mr. Brooke able to support his own contention. On p. 168 he writes that "there is no explanation, no reason why such things happen in the world," while on p. 207 we read that the poet "rarely leaves what seems against nature without suggesting some reason for it." "No God lives in 'King Lear,'" says the commentator; but when we come to the famous reconciliation scene between the king and his daughter, we learn "that having been in the cold hell of hatred... we find ourselves in heaven," that is to say, in Cordelia's heart, "where sweetness and beauty are enthroned." Surely Shakespeare made his hell cold and hateful that we might the better appreciate his heaven.

The present reviewer is at variance with Mr. Brooke in thinking that 'Measure for Measure' and 'Troilus and Cressida' show that Shakespeare's sympathy with humanity scarcely exists, and that his executive power as an artist is weaker than it is in the four tragedies. 'Troilus' we contend was written before 'Hamlet,' and is of the same texture and structure. These plays are difficult to understand because scholars will regard all the plays of Shakespeare as if they were sermons, and none of them as if they were satires. But Shakespeare had Molière's faculty for shooting at folly as it flies, though not altogether with so light a hand. Perhaps the irony in 'Measure for Measure' does not appeal to Mr. Brooke. How can Society, which is rotten to the core, correct itself, when it cannot distinguish the clean from the unclean? This is what the quick-witted Duke realizes. He puts the question to the test. Every one of his words is finely touched with irony and scorn. His speech on death to Claudio is rhetoric spoken to a man who is too much of a coward to discern the finer issues. The twinkle is never out of his eye while he speaks it. We hold that the question of punishment does not arise where all are offenders. If Isabel had been wronged and Claudio beheaded, the greatest culprit would have been the Duke, who was on the spot to prevent it; who had given Angelo power over his victim; who had exposed him to temptation. If Mariana is content to have Angelo for a husband, that is her affair, not Mr. Brooke's. Marriages are not settled by women on the basis of a man's moral fitness.

A great deal might be said about the character of Julius Cæsar. Mr. Brooke supports the conventional reading, but, notwithstanding Plutarch's authority, the reviewer will never believe that Shakespeare intended the hero of his youth to show himself a coward at the

supreme moment of his country's danger. What Cæsar says in the play is said to allay the fears of others, not to save himself. By facing the lions in their den, by not lifting his sword against his countrymen, he outgenerals the enemy. He ensures a victory for the Imperialists by the heavy price of his life, for in no other way could victory be purchased. But this side of the character cannot be indicated without the tones of the voice, and it is impossible to put those on paper.

In 'Much Ado about Nothing' Mr. Brooke seems to have visualized the play as he has seen it acted on the modern stage. Ellen Terry is Beatrice; Irving is Benedick—an Italian Benedick; Leonato and Antonio are dotards; the prince is a sort of attendant on Claudio! The problem of the play is not to show that the two scoffers are in love with each other—that has been obvious from the first—but to find an opportunity which will force them to admit their love. The scandal of Hero provides the occasion. Mr. Brooke thinks Leonato is too bitter with his daughter, too credulous of her innocence. But it is not possible for Leonato to inquire too carefully into the accusation. He realizes that no breath of scandal must rest on a bride whom a prince has chosen to become a wife at Court; nor must any doubt be put upon the prince's word. It is not a question of who is in the right or the wrong, but of a prince, in whose presence all heads are uncovered, being incapable of speaking a falsehood. Mr. Brooke's criticism errs because his stage-management is at fault. His prince is not the central figure on the stage.

The supposition that Shakespeare's plays were the expression of his moods is attractive, but it is unsupported by evidence. When Shakespeare wrote his three brightest comedies, he had good cause to feel bitterness in his heart. He was out of favour at Court, and the Globe benches were deserted, while the Queen's chapel-children at the Blackfriars drew the fashion of the town. Is it a wonder, then, that the poet redoubled his energies to make his comedies attractive? It explains why he wrote more songs for them, because in the presentation of musical plays the rival house excelled. Yet his efforts were futile. Having failed to attract the nobility with the lighter form of play, he contented himself with pleasing the townsmen with more substantial fare. "It is remarkable [says Mr. Brooke] that when the darkness fell on Shakespeare, his lower characters sometimes use a grossness in thought and speech which was not so before." The real explanation is that at this time the poet's audiences were mainly mechanics and apprentices. On the other hand, when Shakespeare was writing his great tragedies he had every reason to be satisfied with himself; all his professional troubles were over. In 1608 he returns to the Blackfriars, and writes his last three comedies, not because his soul has passed through the storm to the "heights," but because that theatre is

the home of masque and high-class comedy.

These suggestions can hardly be called a review of Mr. Brooke's new book, which will stand high in favour in the literary world. It is even more interesting than his volume of 1905.

That his views clash with those of the reviewer is no challenge to their merit. We believe that plays written for any special theatre reflect the needs of that theatre, and we have tried to show the standpoint from which the dramatist's plays would have been judged by those who went to the Globe to see them acted. We do not deny that a higher standard of criticism can be applied to them. But a commentator is apt to regard Shakespeare's plays as if they were something which cannot be understood by any one who is not a commentator, and no ordinary man will take the trouble to read what learned men are for ever trying to explain. Hence Shakespeare remains obscure: he lies buried among his commentators.

### THE COVENTRY CYCLE OF PLAYS.

University of Minnesota, July 23, 1913.

It has never been known where the cycle of plays published in 1841 as 'The Coventry Mysteries' were acted, although it has long been known that they are not Coventry plays. There are good reasons, I think, for fixing upon Lincoln as the home of these plays. The somewhat scanty record of the Lincoln plays seems to point to a Corpus Christi play which was transferred to St. Anne's Day, and acted regularly as a St. Anne's play until near the middle of the sixteenth century. It was an ordinary cyclic play with certain features appropriate to St. Anne's Day. The so-called Coventry cycle, or, to use the name of a former owner of the manuscript, the Hegge cycle, is unique in the possession of a group of plays dealing with the nativity and childhood of the Virgin Mary, a subject of unmistakable connexion with St. Anne's Day. The corporation records show that each Lincoln alderman was required to furnish a silk gown for one of the "kings" in the procession of St. Anne. This has been supposed to refer to the Three Kings of Cologne, but there were only three of them, and there must have been more than three aldermen. The Hegge prophet play calls for no less than thirteen kings, and is, moreover, a procession which foretells the birth of Mary, and not of Jesus; it might well, therefore, be regarded as a St. Anne's Day play.

The Lincoln plays seem to have been processional, and yet to have been acted, at least in part, upon a fixed stage. We have, on the one hand, the records of the procession, and, on the other, a list of stage properties which evidently belonged to a stationary stage. An entry in a chapter minute-book quoted by Mr. A. F. Leach in his article in the *Furnivall Miscellany* makes this still more obvious. In 1483 the Dean and his brethren, standing in the high choir of the cathedral church of St. Mary, and

"discussing the procession of St. Anne to be made by the citizens of Lincoln on St. Anne's Day next, determined that they would have the play or speech [Mr. Leach reads *sermonium*] of the Assumption or Coronation of the Blessed Mary repaired and got ready, and played and shown in the procession aforesaid, as usual in the nave of the said church."

This state of things is exactly reflected in the Hegge cycle, since the mass of the plays were evidently acted on a fixed stage, and yet pageants were employed in at least two, and probably more, cases. The cycle is, moreover, divided in the manuscript into separate plays, even when there is no break in the action, as if to maintain the identity of the different pageants in the procession, a thing which would have been necessary at Lincoln, since the trading companies were held responsible, according to ancient custom, for the presentation of their pageants in the St. Anne's Day procession. The prologue, which represents an earlier stage of the play, is manifestly intended for a processional play. The manuscript of the Hegge plays (Brit. Mus. Cotton MS. Vespasian D. viii.), which is dated 1468, offers interesting confirmation of the later addition to the cycle of the play of the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin, since that play is written in a hand slightly later than that of the body of the cycle.

There is preserved at the back of a Lincoln corporation minute-book (Hist. MSS. xiv. 8), under date of the sixth of Queen Elizabeth, a list of stage properties, some of which had been used in the recent play of 'Tobias'; others, perhaps all, had originally belonged to the defunct St. Anne's mysteries. There are amongst them "hell mouth with a nether chap," "Jerusalem with towers and pinnacles," "a tomb with a covering," and "a firmament with a fiery cloud and a double cloud." All of these properties could have been used in the play of the Assumption of the Virgin in the Hegge cycle. In the case of the first three it is not very significant; but with regard to the last-mentioned strange piece of mechanism it is surely much more so. Before the death of the Virgin Mary in the play she desires to see the Apostles, who are abroad in distant lands; whereupon St. John arrives and reports that he has made the journey upon a "white cloud"; later St. Peter and St. Paul arrive together on "diverse clouds."

The suggestion that the plays belonged to Lincoln has been made before, and there seem to be no difficulties in the matter of dialect or content in the way of locating them there. The hypothesis that the plays

of the Hegge manuscript are the lost Lincoln plays explains at a glance many of the difficulties which have long characterized the cycle. There are various aspects of the question besides those touched upon here, and a good many agreements yet to be pointed out; I shall hope, therefore, to take up the matter later at greater detail and in another place.

HARDIN CRAIG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. W.—L. S.—R. C.—C. H.—W. B.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS .. .. .	146
BRADSHAW'S SCHOOL DIRECTORY .. .. .	167
BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL .. .. .	145
CATALOGUES .. .. .	146
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	145
ENO'S FRUIT SALT .. .. .	147
EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	145
FRANCIS & CO. .. .. .	147
MACMILLAN & CO. .. .. .	148
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	145
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	148
PAUL .. .. .	146
PRINTERS .. .. .	146
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS .. .. .	146
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	146
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND .. .. .	166
SHIPPING .. .. .	146
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	145
SITUATIONS WANTED .. .. .	145
STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. .. .. .	168
TIMES BOOK CLUB .. .. .	147
TOURS .. .. .	145
TYPE-WRITERS, &c. .. .. .	145
WILLING & CO. .. .. .	146

### THE ATHENÆUM.

#### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

5 Lines of Pearl .. .. .	0 3 6
75 " " " (Half-Column) .. .. .	1 16 0
A Column .. .. .	3 3 0
A Page .. .. .	9 9 0

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s. and 6d. per line Pearl Type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM RULE TO RULE.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## A Good Offer.

**Q** We invite you to secure a share in the accumulated profits on our funds, which exceed £21,500,000. The Division of Profits will take place at 31st December, and all With-Profit Policies issued by us before that date will participate. We are the largest Mutual Life Assurance Office in the United Kingdom. Acting solely on behalf of our Policy-holders, to whom belong the whole of the Profits, we are able to offer very large Bonuses and to conduct every class of Life Assurance business on exceptionally liberal conditions. The careful investment of our enormous Funds provides absolute security.

Write immediately for Bonus Year Prospectus, containing examples of Bonus Results for the past 50 years.

## Scottish Widows' Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office:—9, St. Andrew Square,  
Edinburgh.

London:—28, Cornhill, E.C.  
5, Waterloo Place, S.W.



# BRADSHAW'S SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

Full particulars respecting the following Schools are published Monthly in Bradshaw's Railway Guide for Great Britain and Ireland; or Prospectuses may be obtained from the Manager, Bradshaw House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.

*Inquiries as to Schools at Home or on the Continent will be answered free of charge.*

*Particulars should be given of Locality, approximate Fees, Age, &c.*

## BOYS' SCHOOLS.

### ABBOTSHOLME.—ROCESTER, DERBYSHIRE.

Pioneer School of New Education Movement.

### BANSTEAD.—ROSE HILL SCHOOL.

Prep. for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 25 acres.

### BEDFORD.—MODERN SCHOOL.

For Professional, Commercial Life, and Engineering. Fees from 50 gns.

### BLACKHEATH.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Preparation for the Universities or Commerce. Fees from 53l.

### BOGNOR.—HOLYROOD HOUSE.

Preparatory. Special care given to French and German.

### DOLLAR INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from 50l.

### EASTBOURNE.—ALDRO SCHOOL.

Prep. for Public Schools and Osborne. Playing ground, 5 acres. Fees 100 gns.

### ELLESMERE.—S. OSWALD'S.

Sound education at moderate fees. 39l. a year.

### FOLKESTONE.—FELTONFLEET.

In best part of Folkestone. Prep. for Public Schools and Navy. Fees 80l.

### HARROGATE.—PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.

11 acres of grounds. Thorough teaching. Fees from 42l.

### PANGBOURNE.—CLAYESMORE.

"One of the pioneer schools of reformed methods of modern education." Beautiful premises and grounds.

### RAMSGATE.—ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

Church of England Public School. Fine premises, grounds of 160 acres, and large University Staff.

### SOUTHPORT.—MODERN SCHOOL.

Classics, Languages, Commercial Subjects. Fees from 42 gns.

## GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

### EASTBOURNE.—BERESFORD HOUSE.

High-class Ladies' School. Special attention given to physical development and domestic training.

### EDINBURGH.—STRATHEARN COLLEGE, GRANGE.

Private School of Cookery, Housekeeping, and all Domestic Arts Diplomas and Certificates awarded.

### KINGSGATE (THANET).—BRONDESBUY.

High-Class Ladies' School. Specially built Premises with fine grounds. Education on modern lines.

## GIRLS' SCHOOLS—(continued).

### LEE.—BURNT ASH HILL, near BLACKHEATH.

Modern High School for Girls. Education on modern lines. Preparation for all Exams.

### SEASCALE.—CALDER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Efficient staff, including mistress for gymnastics and games. Houses for Junior and Senior Girls. Fees from 63l.

## DUAL SCHOOLS.

### DOLLAR INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from 50l.

## SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT (BOYS).

### BRUGES, BELGIUM.—PEMBROKE SCHOOL.

Thorough English education combined with languages. Fees from 50l.

## SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT (GIRLS).

### BRUGES.—Old established PROTESTANT SCHOOL.

Madame Bernier de Lutry, Quai St. Anne. Special facilities for acquiring French and German.

### DORNHOLZHAUSEN, near HOMBURG.—VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Founded by H.I.M. the late Empress Frederick of Germany. Home and educational establishment of the highest class.

### DRESDEN.—19, LEUBNITZERSTRASSE.

First-class Finishing School. Modern house, large grounds. Fees from 75l.

### LAUSANNE.—LA BERGERONNETTE.

Special facilities for languages, music, art, &c. Fees from 70 gns.

### LAUSANNE.—CHATEAU DES APENNINS.

First-class Finishing School. Lessons by University and Conservatoire Professors.

### VEVEY.—LES CHARMETTES.

On the Lake of Geneva. Agreeable family life. All educational advantages. Fees 70l.

## PRIVATE TUITION.

### LONDON.—20, WEST CORNWALL ROAD, S.W.

Universities. Engineering Schools. Few resident Pupils specially prepared.

### MANCHESTER.—254, OXFORD ROAD.

Pennington's, University Tutors.

### NORTH QUEENSFERRY, FIFE.—ST. MARGARET.

Few Boys prepared for the Public Schools.

**IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER TO THE NEW STATESMAN** may we ask you seriously to consider the advisability of becoming one at once. Its circulation is already more than twice as large as the most sanguine of its founders anticipated. This shows that it meets a widely felt need.

#### WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF THE NEW STATESMAN.

Some of its critics have said that it is solid and dull—"as dull as a privet hedge in Leeds"; others that it is "too flippant," "sacrifices too much to the object of being readable."

Some have said that its literary contents are excellent, but its politics weak; others, that if only its literary side were a little stronger it would be the best all-round paper in England.

In some quarters it has been described as "a Radical organ"; in others as "too much inclined to place faith in Tory democracy"; and in yet others as "a Labour-Socialist weekly."

Some of those who subscribed before publication have written to say that they are repenting at leisure; others have written that high as were their hopes of it, the reality far surpasses them.

All this shows that THE NEW STATESMAN does not appeal to every one—which is equally true of every other really independent critical review in the world—but appeals to some people very strongly. We cannot tell

#### WHAT YOU WILL THINK OF THE NEW STATESMAN.

In the light of such conflicting testimony as we have quoted, we dare not positively assure you that it is the weekly paper you want. But it may be; and if what you want is well-informed and, at the same time, genuinely non-party criticism of current politics and affairs, it probably is. But you must judge for yourself.

One feature of THE NEW STATESMAN deserves your special attention—namely, its Supplements on special subjects (N.B.—Those which have been issued or are in preparation include Literary Supplements, an Irish Supplement, a Woman's Supplement, a Dramatic Supplement, and Supplements dealing with Rural Reform, Sickness Insurance, India, German Industrial Organization, &c., &c.). Also there is the regular

#### "BLUE BOOK SUPPLEMENT."

The object of this Supplement—published monthly—is to rescue from undeserved obscurity the mass of interesting and enormously valuable information which is regularly being published at the public expense, and almost as regularly overlooked; and at the same time to provide Members of Parliament, local administrators, officials, political and social workers, and all others interested in public affairs, with a convenient and complete résumé of official publications. At present none of these publications are advertised, and only a very few noticed in the general press. The Blue Book Supplement contains reviews of the more important, and a complete classified list of all the remainder.

#### CAN YOU DO WITHOUT IT?

If not, order it from your newsagents or send an annual postal subscription to The Statesman Publishing Company, Ltd., 10, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C. The amount of the subscription (including postage) is 26s. per annum (Home), or 30s. per annum (Abroad).

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.,

10, GREAT QUEEN STREET, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.

SIRS,

I wish to receive THE NEW STATESMAN by post every week for twelve months commencing with the issue dated Saturday the ..... I enclose {Cheque } for {Postal Order } {26s. } {30s. } herewith.

Name .....

Address .....